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A Deſcription of the IRON-MINES of Dunmora, in Sweden.

From Wraxall's Tour through ſome of the Northern parts of Europe.

THeſe mines are celebrated for producing the fineſt iron-ore in Europe, the iron of which is exported into every country, and conſtitutes one of the moſt important ſources of the national wealth and royal revenue. The ore is not dug, as in the mines of tin or coal which we have in England, but is torn up by powder. This operation is performed every day at noon, and is one of the moſt tremendous and awful it is poſſible to conceive. We arrived at the mouth of the great mine, which is near half an Engliſh mile in circumference, in time to be preſent at it. Soon after twelve, the firſt exploſion began. I cannot compare it to any thing ſo aptly as ſubterraneous thunder, or rather vollies of artillery diſcharged under ground. The ſtones are thrown up by the violence of the powder to a vaſt height above the ſurface of the earth, and the ſhock is ſo great as to ſhake the ſurrounding earth or rock on every ſide. I felt a pleaſure corrected with terror as I hung over this vaſt and giddy hollow, to the bottom of which the eye attempts in vain to penetrate. As ſoon as the exploſions were finiſhed, I determined, however, to deſcend into the mine. There is no way to do this but in a large deep bucket, capable of containing three perſons, and faſtened

by chains to a rope. The inſpector, at whoſe houſe I had ſlept the preceding night, took no little pains to diſſuade me from this reſolution; and aſſured me, not only that the rope or chains ſometimes broke, but that the ſnow and ice which lodged on the ſides of the mine frequently tumbled in, and deſtroyed the workmen, nor could he warrant my abſolute ſecurity from one or both of theſe accidents. Finding, however, that I was deaf to all his remonſtrances, he provided me a clean bucket, and put two men into it to accompany me. The gentleman who travelled with me, had already been into the mines of Fahlun in Dalecarlia, where there is a ladder for that purpoſe, and he did not chuſe to ſee a ſecond mine, after having once gratified his curioſity. I wrapped myſelf therefore in my great coat, and ſtepped into the bucket. The two men followed, and we were let down. I am not aſhamed to own, that when I found myſelf thus ſuſpended between heaven and earth by a rope, and looked down into the deep and dark abyſs below me, to which I could ſee no termination, I ſhuddered with apprehenſion, and half-repented my curioſity. This was, however, only a momentary ſenſation; and before I had deſcended a hundred feet, I looked round on the ſcene with very tolerable compoſure. I was near nine minutes before I reached the bottom, it being eighty fathoms, or four hundred and eighty feet. The view of the mine, when I ſet my foot to the earth, was awful and ſublime in the higheſt degree; whether terror or pleaſure formed the predominant feeling as I looked at it, is hard to ſay. The light of the day was very faintly admitted into theſe ſubterranean caverns. In many places it was abſolutely loſt, and flambeaux ſupplied it's place. I ſaw beams of wood acroſs ſome parts from one ſide of the rock to the other, where the miners ſat, employed in boring holes for the admiſſion of powder, with as much unconcern as I could have felt in any ordinary employment, though the leaſt dizzineſs, or even a failure in preſerving their equilibrium, muſt have made them loſe their ſeat, and daſhed them to pieces againſt the rugged ſurface of the rock beneath. The fragments torn up by the exploſion previous to my deſcent, lay in vaſt heaps on all ſides, and the whole ſcene was calculated to inſpire a gloomy admiration in the beholder. A confinement for life in theſe horrible iron dungeons, muſt ſurely, of all puniſhments which human ſubtlety has deviſed, be one of the moſt terrible. I remained three quarters of an hour in theſe gloomy and frightful caverns, and traverſed every part of them which was acceſſible, conducted by my guides. The weather above was very warm, but here the ice covered the whole ſurface of the rock, and I found myſelf ſurrounded with the colds of the moſt rigorous winter, amid darkneſs, and caves of iron. In one of theſe, which ran a conſiderable way under the rock, were eight wretches warming themſelves round a charcoal fire, and eating the little ſcanty ſubſiſtence produced from their miſerable occupation. They roſe with ſurpriſe at ſeeing ſo unexpected a gueſt among them; and I was not a little pleaſed to dry my feet, which were wet with treading on the melted ice, at their fire. There are no leſs than 1300 of theſe men conſtantly employed in the mines, and their pay is only a copper dollar, or 3 d. Engliſh, a-day. They were firſt opened about 1580, under the reign of John III. but have only been conſtantly worked ſince Chriſtina's time. After having gratified my curioſity with a full view of theſe ſubterranean apartments, I made the ſignal for being drawn up; and can moſt ſeriouſly aſſure you, I felt ſo little terror while aſcending, compared with that of being let down, that I am convinced, in five or ſix times more I ſhould have been perfectly indifferent to it, and could have ſolved a problem in mathematics, or compoſed a ſonnet to my miſtreſs, in the bucket, without any degree of fright or apprehenſion: ſo ſtrong is the effect of cuſtom on the human mind, and ſo contemptible does danger or horror become when familiarized by continual repetition. [xxxi. 65.]

AMERICA. [120.]

"*Maryland, Dec.* 5. The provincial committee at Annapolis have taken poſſeſſion of the magazine there, which contains 1500 ſtand of arms, and a large quantity of powder; and have reſolved, that every man in the province ſhall arm, and learn their exerciſe, from the age of fifteen to fifty."

"*Boſton, Jan.* 16. At a town-meeting at Marblehead the 10th inſtant, legally convened, they came to the following

lowing reſolutions relative to raiſing a militia. "Whereas a great part of the inhabitants of this town may ſoon be called forth, to aſſiſt in defending the charter and conſtitution of the province, as well as the rights and liberties of all America; and in order thereto, it is neceſſary that they ſhould be properly diſciplined and inſtructed in the art of war:

"Reſolved, That their pay per diem, be as follows: Private 2 s.; Serjeant, Clerk, Drummer, or Fife, 3 s.; Firſt Lieutenant, 4 s. 8 d.; Second ditto, 4 s.; Captain, 6 s. To attend three days in a week, and four hours in each day.

Ordered, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to attend to the conduct of miniſterial tools and Jacobites in this town, and to report their names to the town; that effectual meaſures may be taken for either ſilencing them for the future, or expelling them from the community.

Reſolved, That the ſum of 800 l. be immediately raiſed, and be paid into the hands of Capt. James Mugford, who is appointed receiver and paymaſter for the militia."

"*Boſton, Jan.* 21. At a town-meeting held at Barnſtaple, Jan. 4. Edward Bacon, Eſq; moderator, the following queſtions were voted.

1. Whether the town will give the aſſeſſors any directions reſpecting their making the province-rates for the preſent year, and returning a certificate to Harriſon Gray, Eſq; [xxxvi. 654. 702.]? Paſſed in the affirmative, but that the conſtables ſhould ſuſpend collecting any monies in conſequence of ſaid aſſeſſment, until further orders of ſaid town.

2. Whether the town would order any ſum of money to be paid to Henry Gardiner of Stow, as receiver-general of this province? Paſſed in the negative by a great majority.

3. Whether the town will order the late conſtables, who have any monies in their hands collected, or to be collected, on the late province-rate liſts, to pay the ſame to Henry Gardiner, Eſq;? Paſſed in the negative.

4. Whether the town will come into any methods to purchaſe any number of ſmall arms for the uſe of the town? Paſſed in the negative.

5. Whether they will order any new ſupply of ammunition for ſaid town's uſe? Paſſed in the negative.

6. Whether the town will take any method to encourage the minute-men, agreeable to the recommendation of the provincial congreſs? Paſſed in the negative.

7. Whether the town will chuſe a committee of inſpection, to ſee the aſſociation of the continental congreſs carried into execution? Voted, That a committee be appointed for ſaid purpoſe, ſo far as relates to imports and exports only.

8. Whether the town does approve of the reſolves of the county-congreſs? Voted the ſame to be referred to the March meeting.

9. Whether the town will chuſe one or more perſons to attend a provincial congreſs recommended to be held at Cambridge in February next, and to give them inſtructions, &c.? Paſſed in the negative by a very great majority."

At a court of general ſeſſions of the peace, oyer and terminer, &c. for the diſtrict of Camden, South Carolina, Nov. 5. 1774, William Drayton, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the King, in his charge to the grand jury, ſays,

"—— We have a title to call ourſelves freemen; an appellation which peculiarly diſtinguiſhes the Engliſh ſubjects, (thoſe unfortunately diſappointed fellow-citizens in Quebec excepted), and ranks them above all the civilized nations of the earth.

By as much as you prefer freedom to ſlavery, by ſo much ought you to prefer a generous death to ſervitude, and to hazard every thing to endeavour to maintain that rank which is ſo glorioufly pre-eminent above all other nations. You ought to endeavour to preſerve it, not only for its ineſtimable value, but from a reverence to our anceſtors, from whom we received it; and from a love of our children, to whom we are bound by every conſideration to deliver down this legacy, the moſt valuable that ever was or can be delivered to poſterity. It is compounded of the moſt generous civil liberty which ever exiſted, and the ſacred Chriſtian religion, releaſed from the abſurdities which are inculcated, the ſhackles which are impoſed, the tortures which are inflicted, and the flames which are lighted, blown up, and fed, with blood, by the Roman Catholic doctrines: Doctrines which tend to eſtabliſh a moſt cruel tyranny in church and ſtate; a tyranny under which all Europe groaned for many ages. And ſuch are the

diſtinguiſhing characters of this legacy, which may God of his infinite goodneſs and mercy long preſerve to us, and graciouſly continue to our poſterity! but without our pious and unwearied endeavours to preſerve thoſe bleſſings, it is folly and preſumption to hope for a continuance of them. Hence, in order to ſtimulate your exertions in favour of your civil liberties, which protect your religious rights, inſtead of diſcourſing to you of the laws of other ſtates, and comparing them with our own, allow me to tell you what your civil liberties are, and to charge you, which I do in the moſt ſolemn manner, to hold them dearer than your lives; a leſſon and charge at all times proper from a judge, but particularly ſo at this criſis, when America is in one general and generous commotion touching this truly important point.

It is unneceſſary for me to draw any other character of thoſe liberties than that great line by which they are diſtinguiſhed; and happy is it for the ſubject that thoſe liberties can be marked in ſo eaſy and in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner. And this is the diſtinguiſhing character: Engliſh people cannot be taxed, nay they cannot be bound by any law, unleſs by their conſent, expreſſed by themſelves, or by their repreſentatives of their own election. This colony was ſettled by Engliſh ſubjects; by a people from England herſelf; a people who brought over with them, who planted, in this colony, and who tranſmitted to their poſterity, the invaluable rights of Engliſhmen; rights which no time, no contract, no climate, can diminiſh. Thus poſſeſſed of ſuch rights, it is of the moſt ſerious importance, that you ſtrictly execute thoſe regulations which have ariſen from ſuch a parentage, and to which you have given the authority of laws, by having given your conſtitutional conſent that they ſhould operate as laws; for by your not executing what thoſe laws required, you would weaken the force, and would ſhew, I may almoſt ſay, a reaſonable contempt of thoſe conſtitutional rights out of which your laws ariſe, and which you ought to defend and ſupport at the hazard of your lives. Hence by all thoſe ties which mankind hold moſt dear and ſacred; your reverence to your anceſtors, your love to your own intereſts, your tenderneſs to your poſterity, by all the awful obligations of your oath, I charge you to do your duty; to maintain the laws, the rights, the conſtitution of your country, even at the hazard of your lives and fortunes.

Some courtly judges ſtyle themſelves the King's ſervants; a ſtyle which ſounds harſhly in our ears, inaſmuch as the being a ſervant, implies obedience to the orders of the maſters; and ſuch judges might poſſibly think, that in the preſent ſituation of American affairs, this charge is inconſiſtent with my duty to the King. But for my part, in my judicial character, I know no maſter but the law; I am a ſervant, not to the King, but to the conſtitution; and in my eſtimation, I ſhall beſt diſcharge my duty as a good ſubject to the King, and a truſty officer under the conſtitution, when I boldly declare the law to the people, and inſtruct them in their civil rights."

Among the preſentments of the grand jury is the following one. "We preſent as a grievance of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature, the power exerciſed by the parliament, to tax and to make laws to bind the American colonies in all caſes whatſoever. We conceive ſuch a power is deſtructive of our birthrights as freemen deſcended from Engliſh anceſtors, ſeeing ſuch freemen cannot be conſtitutionally taxed, or bound by any law, without their conſent, expreſſed by themſelves, or implied by their repreſentatives of their own election; a conſent which the good people of this colony never have ſignified, to be taxed or bound by laws of the Britiſh parliament, in which they never have had any conſtitutional repreſentation. And whereas we rather chuſe to die freemen, than to live ſlaves, bound by laws in the formation of which we have no participation; ſo now that the body of this diſtrict are legally aſſembled, as one ſtep towards the defence of our conſtitutional rights, which are dearer to us than our lives and fortunes, we think it our indiſpenſable duty to the people of the diſtrict, to ourſelves, the grand jurors for the body of the people, and to our poſterity, thus clearly to expreſs the ſenſe of this large and populous diſtrict, touching our conſtitutional rights, and the very imminent danger to which they are expoſed from the uſurped power of the Britiſh parliament, taxing and by law binding the Americans in all caſes whatſoever; being reſolved to maintain

our

our conſtitutional rights at the hazard of our lives and fortunes."

The charge and the preſentments were publiſhed by order of the court.

"*South Carolina, in Provincial Congreſs, Jan.* 16. Reſolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this congreſs, that no action for any debt ſhould be commenced in the court of common pleas in this colony, nor any ſuch action depending there, which was commenced ſince laſt September return, be proceeded on, without the conſent of the committee of the pariſh or diſtrict in which the defendant reſides, until it ſhall otherwiſe be determined in provincial congreſs: That the ſaid committee, reſpectively, or a majority of ſuch of them as ſhall meet, (provided they are not leſs than three in the country pariſhes or diſtricts), do, upon application, give permiſſion for bringing or proceeding on ſuits in the following caſes; that is to ſay, where the debtors refuſed to renew their obligations, or to give reaſonable ſecurity, or are juſtly ſuſpected of intention to leave the province, or to defraud their creditors, or where there ſhall appear to the majority of ſuch committee as aforeſaid any other reaſonable cauſe for the granting ſuch permiſſion; which committee ſhall meet and ſit on the firſt and third Saturday in every month, at twelve a clock at noon, in the country, or oftener if it ſhould be found neceſſary, for the ſame purpoſe of hearing and determining on ſuch applications: That ſeizures and ſales upon mortgages ſhall be conſidered on the ſame footing as actions for debt: That no debtors ſhall remove their effects out of the province without the knowledge and conſent of their creditors: and, That no ſummons ſhall be iſſued by any magiſtrate, in ſmall and mean cauſes, without the like conſent."

"*Charleſtown, Jan.* 17. Our provincial congreſs roſe this day, after ſitting ſeven ſucceſſive days, Sunday not excepted. They have unanimouſly approved of the continental congreſs, and have ſhut up the courts of law. Parties run ſo high here, or rather a very great majority being of one opinion, that it is dangerous for the friends of government to ſpeak or write their ſentiments."

"*Charleſtown, Feb.* 2. Within this fortnight a full provincial congreſs was held in this town, conſiſting of deputies from every county and pariſh in South Carolina; who determined to adhere to the reſolutions of the general continental congreſs, and ſcorned the permiſſion that was then granted them, to export rice. The ſame deputies who attended the congreſs at Philadelphia in September laſt are rechoſen."

"*Boſton, Feb.* 9. In a provincial congreſs held at Cambridge on the 7th inſtant, the members came to the following reſolutions, viz.

"Whereas it appears to this congreſs, that certain perſons are employed in divers kinds of work for the army now ſtationed in Boſton, for the purpoſe of carrying into execution the late acts of parliament, and in ſupplying them with iron for waggons, canvas, tent-poles, and other articles of field-equipage, whereby ſaid army may be enabled to take the field, and diſtreſs the inhabitants of this country;

Therefore reſolved, as the opinion of this congreſs, and it is accordingly ſtrongly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this province, That ſhould any perſon or perſons preſume to ſupply the troops now ſtationed at Boſton, or elſewhere in ſaid province, with timber, boards, ſpars, pickets, tent-poles, canvas, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages or implements aforeſaid, with horſes or oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy or in any manner diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and oppoſed by all reaſonable means whatever.

And whereas it appears to this congreſs, that large quantities of ſtraw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in caſe we ſhould be driven to the hard neceſſity of taking up arms in our own defence; Therefore reſolved, That no perſon or perſons ought to ſell or diſpoſe of any ſtraw, which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province for their own private uſe, or the uſe of ſaid province. And it is ſtrongly recommended by this congreſs, to the committees of correſpondence and inſpection in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this province, to ſee that the above reſolves be ſtrictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwiſe ordered by this or ſome other provincial congreſs, or houſe of repreſentatives."

In

In the Maſſachuſet's Spy of Jan. 19. we ſee the proceedings of a town-meeting held at Peterſham, Jan. 2. in which the following perſons of that town, viz. Joſhua Willard and William Barron, Eſqs, Thomas Beman, Joſeph Stevens, Moſes Maclallan, Luke Lincoln, Joſeph Smith, James Jackſon, Samuel Frizzel, David Stone, Robert Goduart, Ebenezer Bragg, Seth Hapgood, and Dr Ephraim Whitney, are ſaid to have entered into a combination, "not to acknowledge or ſubmit to the pretended authority of any congreſs, committees of correſpondence, or other unconſtitutional aſſemblies of men, but would, at the riſk of their lives, if need be, oppoſe the forcible exerciſe of all ſuch authority [63.];" therefore the meeting declared them traitorous parricides to the cauſe of freedom in general, and the united provinces of North America in particular; and recommended to every well-wiſher of American liberty to break off all commercial connection with every of thoſe perſons, and with every perſon who ſhall not do ſo, until they individually make a public recantation.

"*Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Feb.* 13. We are informed there was but one Tory in all New Shoreham on the 30th of January, at which time the Sons of Liberty had a meeting, and requeſted him to renounce his wicked principles: but he refuſing, they began to inquire for ſome tar and feathers; which not being ready at hand, they took ſome fiſh-gurry, and made a beginning to give him a new coat; upon which he frankly confeſſed he was no Tory, had acted only from a ſpirit of oppoſition, and deſpiſed and hated a real Tory as much as he did a highway-robber or the devil, their principles and practices being exactly ſimilar, and tending to the ſame end, viz. that of plundering and enſlaving mankind. He promiſed to ſupport the liberties of his country for the future, and was taken into the favour of his townſmen."

Among the ſtatutes which Richard I. enacted for the direction of the cruſaders that went to Jeruſalem, is the following: "— If a thief ſhall be convicted of ſtealing, his head ſhall be ſhaven cloſe like a prize-fighter, melted pitch poured on him, and afterwards he ſhall be covered with feathers, that he may be known, and then he ſhall be put on ſhore at the firſt land made by the ſhip."— This appears to be the origin of *tarring and feathering*.

At a town meeting of Ridgefield, Connecticut, Jan. 30. Mr Nathan Olmſted moderator, the queſtion was put, Whether this town will adopt and conform to the reſolves contained in the aſſociation of the continental congreſs or not? Reſolved in the negative, (nine diſſentients only.)

2. Reſolved, nem. con. That we do acknowledge his Moſt Sacred Majeſty King George III. to be our rightful Sovereign, and do hereby publicly avow our allegiance to him, and his legal ſucceſſors, and that we will to the utmoſt of our power ſupport his throne and dignity againſt every combination in the univerſe.

3. Reſolved, nem. con. That we acknowledge, that the three branches of legiſlation, to wit, the King, the Houſe of Lords, and the Houſe of Commons, concurring and acting together, have a conſtitutional right of government over the whole and every part of the Britiſh empire.

4. Reſolved, nem. con. That the Governor, Council, and Repreſentatives of this colony, being indulged with and having an eſtabliſhed right of legiſlation (though reſtricted) in and over this colony, we do hereby acknowledge and avow their right of government and legiſlation in and over this colony, and are confident that they are the rightful and conſtitutional rulers, directors, and guardians of our perſons, properties, rights, liberties, and privileges; and we deſire no other political guides or aſſemblies than ſaid aſſembly, and the officers conſtitutionally appointed by them to keep the peace and order of the colony, and to ſuperintend the execution of the colony-laws.

5. Reſolved, nem. con. That it would be dangerous and hurtful to the inhabitants of this town, to adopt ſaid congreſs's meaſures: and we hereby publicly diſapprove of and proteſt againſt ſaid congreſs, and the meaſures by them directed to, as unconſtitutional, as ſubverſive of our real liberties, and as countenancing licentiouſneſs."

There were preſent in ſaid meeting about 200 voters; and the reſolutions are entered on the town-records.

Preparations for war are ſaid to be making in various provinces, by forming and training companies, providing arms, ammunition, &c.

"*Boſton, Feb.* 16. In the Provincial congreſs

congreſs held yeſterday at Cambridge, the members came to the following reſolutions.

"Whereas it appears to this congreſs, from the preſent diſpoſition of the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, that there is real cauſe to fear, that the reaſonable and juſt applications of this continent to Great Britain for "peace, liberty, and ſafety," will not meet with a favourable reception; but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in this colony, the tenor of intelligence from Great Britain, and general appearances, we have reaſon to apprehend, that the ſudden deſtruction of this colony in particular is intended, for refuſing, with the other American colonies, tamely to ſubmit to the moſt ignominious ſlavery;

Therefore reſolved, That the great law of ſelf-preſervation calls upon the inhabitants of this colony, immediately to prepare againſt every attempt that may be made to attack them by ſurpriſe; and it is, upon ſerious deliberation, moſt earneſtly recommended to the militia in general, as well as the detached part of it in minute-men, that they ſpare neither time, pains, nor expence, at ſo critical a juncture, in perfecting themſelves forthwith in military diſcipline; and that ſkilful inſtructors be provided for thoſe companies which are not already provided therewith.

And it is recommended to the towns and diſtricts in this colony, that they encourage ſuch perſons as are ſkilled in the manufactory of fire-arms and bayonets, diligently to apply themſelves thereto for ſupplying ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall be deficient.

And for the encouragement of American manufacturers of fire-arms and bayonets, it is further reſolved, that this congreſs will give the preference to, and purchaſe from them, ſo many effective arms and bayonets as can be delivered in a reaſonable time upon notice given to this congreſs at its next ſeſſion."

"*Boſton, Jan.* 26. About a week ago 150 of the principal inhabitants of the town of Marſhfield entered into General Ruggle's aſſociation againſt the liberty-plan [63.]. When this was known at Plymouth, the faction there threatened to come down in a body, and make them recant, or drive them off their farms. On this the Marſhfield aſſociators ſent an expreſs to Gen. Gage, to acquaint him with their ſituation and determination, and to beg his ſupport. This was readily granted them: and a captain, three ſubalterns, and a hundred private men, were immediately detached on board two ſmall veſſels to Marſhfield, where they landed very quietly laſt Monday, and when the laſt accounts came away, there was no appearance of the Plymouth rebels. — The detachment carried with them 300 ſtand of arms, for the uſe of the gentlemen of Marſhfield; one hundred and fifty more having joined the firſt aſſociators, on advice of the Plymouth threatenings; the whole three hundred have ſolemnly engaged themſelves to turn out in caſe of an attack."

American papers were preſented to the Commons March 31. among which there was a letter from Gen. Gage to Lord Dartmouth, viz. — "My Lord, We have information often from the country, that the towns in this province become more divided, notwithſtanding the endeavours uſed to keep up their enthuſiaſm; and the tyranny and oppreſſive acts exerciſed againſt perſons deemed friends of government, has driven them in ſeveral places to combine together for their mutual defence. Where the majority in a townſhip have been averſe to their meaſures, the faction have employed their adherents in neighbouring towns, to join, and form bodies ſufficient to force them, by numbers, to ſign recantations, which has been attended generally with violence and ill uſage. The town of Marſhfield, with part of that of Scituate, having been lately under terrors of that kind, from the threats of their neighbours, for having formed ſome aſſociations amongſt themſelves, applied to me for protection; and I have ſent a detachment of 100 men to their relief. It is the firſt inſtance of an application to government for aſſiſtance, which the faction has ever tried to perſuade the people they would never obtain, but be left to themſelves. — Gov. Wentworth has acquainted me of a quantity of tea burnt by the populace of Portſmouth, and that the magiſtrates have not ſupport ſufficient to enable them to apprehend any of the people concerned in the attack of Fort William and Mary, or keep them ſafe in jail after commitment; and deſires that two regiments may be ſtationed at Portſmouth. No quarters are yet prepared for them, nor am I informed how they are to be quartered; and I muſt ſend an officer

officer to the Governor to ſettle thoſe matters with him, previous to the moving any troops.—People are waiting determinations from home, which will probably make great alterations in proceedings here.—I have the honour to be, &c. THO. GAGE."

A clergyman of Boſton gives the following deſcription of the miſerable ſtate of the Americans, in a letter to a gentleman of character near Soho ſquare, London, dated March 1.

"Unhappy, infatuated people! None, ſure, were ever ſo induſtrious to accompliſh their own deſtruction as the Americans. Every reſolution they take is big with miſchief; and though formed for the ſubverſion of government, actually ſtrengthens it, and recoils upon the contrivers. Let me prove this to you in one inſtance, and a few words: In compliance with the *wiſe* directions of the congreſs, the inhabitants of moſt of the governments have abandoned their reſpective employments, to play their monkey-tricks with fire-arms and warlike inſtruments, which they call learning the military exerciſe; the conſequence of this is, uncultivated land, empty ſhops, and ſtarving wives and children. Theſe meaſures, therefore, purſued but two or three months longer, famine muſt eat them up without giving his Majeſty's troops the trouble of hanging or ſhooting a ſingle perſon. I admire the conduct of General Gage:—wiſdom, courage, and humanity, are centred in him, and render him, indeed, worthy the truſt his Majeſty repoſes in him. You need not expreſs ſo much concern; for I think I may venture to affirm, that there will be no bloody battles, to endanger the life of your ſon; and that in a few weeks the principals of theſe factious people will be imploring his Majeſty's pardon."

The American leaders are characterized in a letter from an officer at Boſton to an officer at Edinburgh, in the Edinburgh papers of Feb. 18. viz.

"It may not perhaps be diſagreeable to you, to hear ſome account of the politics of this country. *John Hancock*, a counſellor under the late adminiſtration, a man of property, is the oſtenſible leader of patriotiſm. He is a man of irreproachable honeſty and benevolence, but of a weak ambition; and is a generous dupe to another of deeper deſigns, who is *Samuel Adams*, a man of cunning and abilities, but of no reputation. He was formerly collector of the town-taxes; in which capacity he is alledged to have cheated the town of no leſs than 2000 l. Sterling, and is now principal delegate to the grand American congreſs. The next in order is, *Dr Young*, a man of no property, a ſtranger in this country till lately. He is a man of a bold ſeditious temper, and was baniſhed from Albany for Atheiſtical principles. Then follow *Doctors Warren* and *Church*; men of acknowledged abilities, poſſeſſing no property, and thriving by the diſſenſions they promote. *Joſiah Quincy*, a firebrand in politics, a tolerable orator, and an inflammatory writer, is ſent over an agent to Great Britain. *William Philips* is a man of property, but of very little underſtanding. *William Denny*, a man of conſiderable fortune, is become a patriot to ſcreen himſelf from the reſentment of the populace; he is even obnoxious to his own party. *Joſiah Greenleaf*, *William Cooper*, *and Sam. Moloneux*, are men of ſeditious principles, and of little property. The Rev. *Meſſ. Chauncy* and *Cooper* are not the leaſt active of our patriots in ſtirring up the people to ſedition by their inflammatory ſermons, exciting them to arms, and every act of deſperation in defence of their religion, which they repreſent to be in the moſt imminent danger.

Such are our preſent rulers, and it is amazing to think what influence they have.—The continental congreſs, having approved of their conduct, has given them great ſpirits, which they ſhow in indecent addreſſes to the Governor, and attacks upon innocent individuals. In particular, they beſet the houſe of a Mr Scott, a merchant, who had ſold us ſome military ſtores, which had lain on his hands for many years, and uſed the poor man with great indignity. [xxxvi. 650.]

Three Epiſcopal clergymen, as well as all the counſellors, judges, officers of the cuſtoms, &c. have been forced, by perſecution, to fly here for protection. Col. Frye, a gentleman at Salem, once obnoxious, who thought he had made his peace with the people, had lately fire ſet to his houſe, which conſumed it with ten other dwelling-houſes, beſides ſeveral ſtores, to the amount of 20,000 l. Sterling."

On government, ſee Bolingbroke's Patriot King [xi. 325. 581.]; Lord Dun on paſſive obedience, and Mr Wallace's anſwer [xvi. 12. 85. 625.]; and Bp Berkeley on paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance. [xxv. 699.]

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [134.]

On a motion made by Lord North, March 9. the day on which the New-England reſtraining-bill was preſented to the Lords [125.], after a ſhort debate, leave was given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to G. Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, under certain conditions and limitations.—The bill was preſented, and read a firſt time, on the 13th, and ordered to be printed.

It was read a ſecond time on the 17th. —Ald. Sawbridge ſaid, That he approved of this bill on one account, and *one* only; which was, that it was conſiſtent; that it took away the charge of partiality from the miniſters of this country, ſince they were now laying an equal meaſure of puniſhment upon all parts of their continental empire: he obſerved, however, that they were completely tying the bands of union and good-fellowſhip between all the provinces, and uniting them in a common and moſt eſſential cauſe.—He was ſeconded by Mr Temple Luttrell, who condemned in violent terms the principle on which this bill was framed; ſaid, that he had rather give a vote that it ſhould, together with its worthy companion, the fiſhery-bill, be burnt by the common hangman; he inſiſted, that it was of a treaſonable nature, and in its tendency more dangerous than either *Criſis* [158.], which he conſidered as obſcure publications, that had attracted too public and too ſolemn a mark of indignation; and lamented that it muſt eventually create all the calamities of a civil war.

The bill was gone through in a committee on the 20th, and ſeveral amendments were made; the report was received on the 30th, and agreed to without a diviſion.

On the third reading, April 5. Mr Hartley condemned the bill upon various principles, but particularly as adopting a policy much inferior to what might have been proceeded on. Mr Bull gave his hearty contradiction to it upon every principle and from every motive that could induce him to oppoſe any thing. Ald. Sawbridge ſhortly declared againſt the meaſure. Sir John Duntze gave a ſenſible opinion, ſteering clear of hot violent meaſures and aſſociations. General Conway opened his new parliamentary campaign in favour of the Americans. Mr Rigby made the moſt ſpirited ſpeech that was uttered.—"I cannot," ſaid he, "hear with any patience gentlemen condemning the preſent bill, upon the idea of being againſt taxing America. Sir, that is not the queſtion at preſent: had America never denied the right, the queſtion had not come before us; but they deny the right, and in defence of the denial, are now in open rebellion. Sir, the weighty tax, the heavy incumbrance of which they complain, is the three-penny duty of tea. What is that formidable duty? One would think gentlemen could not, or would not, make uſe of their underſtandings in that affair. Why did they oppoſe it?—I will tell you, Sir: The arrangement of thoſe acts enabled the Eaſt-India company to underſell the Boſton ſmugglers; that is, the Boſton patriots; and this was the circumſtance which made them ſo furious, and threw them into that flame which has now riſen to rebellion.—They are in rebellion; and are the worſt ſort of rebels; for, not content with being rebels themſelves, they want to ſpirit this country into rebellion too. But, Sir, we are told, that America is too ſtrong for us, and that we cannot make her ſubmit. Idle and ridiculous idea, to ſuppoſe that a people without an army, and without the means of paying, feeding, and ſupporting one, are to be able, all of a ſudden, to ſtart up conquerors. If I was to believe the argument I have heard in its real extent, I ſhould ſuppoſe they were to conquer us. Why, Sir, if the congreſs of Philadelphia are to go on as they have done, the thing is actually come to paſs, and we are conquered; the ſeat of the empire is removed to Philadelphia, and we ſit here only to be laughed at; the dignity and honour of ſitting in this houſe, ſo envied by all the commons of England, is at an end. Let the gentlemen who gave us ſuch doctrines as I have heard to-day, croſs the Atlantic; let them join their comrades in Philadelphia; they are ſtuff congenial with what they will find, and we may expect rare conſequences from the union."

The motion, That the bill do paſs, carried, Ayes 192, Noes 46.

The bill was read a firſt time in the Houſe of Lords, April 6. and ordered to be printed. It was read a ſecond time,

time, and gone through in a committee, April 10. and read a third time, and paſſed, April 12. the minority Lords expreſſing their diſapprobation by their votes only, Contents 73 and 15 proxies, 88: Not contents 20 and 4 proxies, 24. — The following Lords ſigned their names immediately againſt it, viz. Richmond, Craven, Cholmondeley, Stanhope, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Effingham, Camden, Wycombe, Fred. Exon, Torrington, Biſhop of St Aſaph.

The royal aſſent was given to the bill next day.

On the 22d of March, while the bill for reſtraining the trade of the ſouthern American provinces was before the Commons, and the New-England reſtraining-bill had not paſſed the Lords, Mr Burke offered a conciliatory plan between the mother-country and her colonies, introducing it with an explanatory ſpeech which laſted three hours. He was ſeconded by Lord G. Cavendiſh; and was replied to by Mr Charles Jenkinſon, who, in order to get rid of the whole matter, moved for the order of the day; but without ſucceſs, for the debate went on. The principal ſpeakers were, Meſſ. Powis, Hartley, T. Townſhend, and Fox, and Sir George Saville, for the motion, and Meſſ. Cornwall, Stanley, Ellis, and Attorney-General againſt it. —— The plan was reduced to nine reſolutions; all of which paſſed in the negative, the firſt on a diviſion, the reſt without dividing, viz.

1. That the colonies and plantations in North America, conſiſting of fourteen ſeparate governments, and containing two millions of free inhabitants, have not had the liberty and privilege of electing and ſending knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, to repreſent them in parliament? Paſſed in the negative, Ayes 78, Noes 270.

2. That the ſaid colonies, &c. have been liable to, and bounden by ſeveral ſubſidies, payments, rates, and taxes, given and granted by parliament, tho' the ſaid colonies, &c. have not their knights, &c. in ſaid parliament of their own election, to repreſent the condition of their country; by lack whereof they have been often grieved by ſubſidies, given and granted and aſſented to in the ſaid court, in a manner prejudicial to the commonwealth, quietneſs, eaſe, and peace of the ſubjects inhabiting within the ſame? Amendment propoſed, to leave out from the word *country* to the end of the reſolution. Queſtion put, That the words propoſed to be left out, ſtand part of the queſtion; it paſſed in the negative without a diviſion. Then the main queſtion ſo amended being put, it paſſed likewiſe in the negative.

3. That each of ſaid colonies, &c. hath within itſelf a body choſen in part, or in the whole, by the freemen, freeholders, or other inhabitants thereof, commonly called the *general aſſembly*, or *general court*, with powers legally to raiſe, levy, and aſſeſs, according to the uſage of ſuch colonies, duties, and taxes, towards defraying all public ſervices? Paſſed in the negative.

4. That the ſaid general aſſemblies, general courts, or other bodies legally qualified as aforeſaid, have at ſundry times freely granted ſeveral large ſubſidies and public aids, for his Majeſty's ſervice, according to their abilities, when required thereto by letter from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and that their right to grant the ſame, and their chearfulneſs and ſufficiency in the ſaid grants, have been at ſundry times acknowledged by parliament? — Paſſed in the negative.

5. That it hath been found by experience, that the manner of granting the ſaid ſupplies and aids by thoſe general aſſemblies, hath been more agreeable to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies, and more beneficial and conducive to the public ſervice, than the mode of giving and granting aids and ſubſidies in parliament, to be raiſed and paid in the ſaid colonies? — Paſſed in the negative.

6. & 7. That the ſeveral acts paſſed in the 7th and 14th years of his preſent Majeſty's reign, relating to America, be repealed; and to explain an act of the 35th of Henry VIII. for the trial of treaſons, &c.? — Paſſed in the negative.

8. That from the time when the general aſſembly, &c. of any colony or plantation in North America ſhall have appointed, by act of aſſembly duly confirmed, a ſettled ſalary to the offices of chief juſtices and judges of the ſuperior court, it may be proper that the ſaid chief juſtices, &c. of the ſuperior courts of ſuch colony, ſhall hold his or their office and offices during their good behaviour; and ſhall not be removed therefrom, but when the ſaid removal ſhall be adjudged by his Majeſty, in council, upon a hearing, on complaint from the general

ral aſſembly; or on a complaint from the governor, or the council, or the houſe of repreſentatives ſeverally, of the colony in which ſaid chief juſtice, &c. have exerciſed the ſaid office? Paſſed in the negative.

9. That it is proper to regulate the courts of admiralty, or vice-admiralty, authoriſed by the 15th chapter of 4th George III. in ſuch a manner as to make the ſame more commodious to thoſe who ſue or are ſued in ſaid courts? — Paſſed in the negative.

WHEN the managers on the part of the Commons had returned from the conference with the Lords, March 27. [126.], Mr Hartley made a ſpeech, concluding with a motion, viz.

1. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, that letters of requiſition be written to his Majeſty's ſeveral provinces, colonies, and plantations, in America, to make proviſion for the purpoſe of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid provinces, colonies, and plantations; and that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes as he ſhall receive in anſwer to the aforeſaid requiſitions to be laid before this Houſe. — After debating the matter about two hours and a half, the queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative, without a diviſion.

Mr Hartley being determined not to outdone by his friend Burke, gave the Houſe to underſtand, he had a ſtring of motions to follow the one already moved, and which are briefly as follows.

2. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend for three years the Boſton port act?

3. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend for two years the act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in America?

4. That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Maſſachuſet's charter act for three years?

The queſtion being put on each motion, paſſed in the negative.

An abſtract of the New-England reſtraining-act. [159.]

THIS act, after reciting a clauſe of the act 12° Car. II. and ſome others now in force, enacts, That, after July 1. 1775, no goods, &c. enumerated in the ſaid act 12° Car. II. [the navigation-act] or any other act, being the growth, &c. of Maſſachuſet's-bay, &c. which are to be brought to any other Britiſh colony or to G. Britain, or any ſuch goods, &c. which ſhall have been brought into any of the ſaid colonies, ſhall be tranſported from thence to any place but G. Britain, or the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, to be there laid on ſhore; and that no other goods of the growth, &c. of the ſaid provinces, or which ſhall have been brought into the ſame, ſhall, after the ſaid July 1. be tranſported to any place but G. Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, to be there laid on ſhore.

That from the ſaid July 1. before any ſhip, &c. ſhall take on board any goods as aforeſaid, from any of the ſaid provinces, &c. ſufficient bond, with one ſurety, beſides the maſter, ſhall be given to the collector, or principal officer of the cuſtoms, at the place where ſuch goods are intended to be taken on board, in the penalty of 1000 l. for ſhips, &c. under 100 tons, and of 2000 l. for thoſe of greater burthen, that ſuch enumerated goods ſhall not be landed any where but in G. Britain or the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; and that all other goods, &c. ſhall not be landed any where but in G. Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; and that certificates in diſcharge thereof, ſigned by the principal officer of the cuſtoms where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, ſhall be brought within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond for goods entered for G. Britain or Ireland, or within ſix months for goods entered for the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; or ſuch bond may be diſcharged by proof on oath, that ſuch goods were taken or periſhed at ſea.

That after ſuch bond is given, the collector, &c. ſhall deliver to the maſter of the ſhip, &c. a certificate, ſpecifying the quantity and ſpecies of the goods, with the marks and numbers, and the port for which they are entered; and that all goods taken on board before bond given, or without ſuch certificate, ſhall be forfeited, with the ſhips, guns, &c.

That after Sept. 1. 1775, no goods (except horſes, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce, &c. of Ireland, directly from thence) ſhall be imported into the ſaid provinces, unleſs from G. Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture thereof, together with the ſhip in which they ſhall be laden; and to be

liable to ſeizure on arriving within two leagues of any of the ſaid provinces, the maſter of the ſhip, &c. not producing a clearance from the collector, &c. that the ſaid goods were laden in G. Britain.

But that this act ſhall not extend to goods, &c. for the uſe of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, forts, garriſons, &c.; nor hinder the lawful importation of goods into the ſaid provinces from the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, being the growth, &c. thereof.

That after July 20. 1775, all ſhips, &c. not belonging to G. Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Sark, Alderney, or Man, fiſhing on the banks of Newfoundland, the coaſt of Labrador, in the gulf of St Lawrence, on the coaſt of Cape Breton, or Nova Scotia, or any other part of North America, or having on board materials for ſuch fiſhery, ſhall be forfeited, together with their guns, furniture, &c. unleſs the maſter ſhall produce a certificate from a governor or commander in chief of one of the Britiſh American colonies, that ſuch ſhip, &c. was duly cleared from ſuch colony, in order to proceed on the ſaid fiſhery; and the commander of his Majeſty's ſhips are impowered to ſearch all ſhips carrying on the ſaid fiſheries, and to ſeize ſuch as ſhall not have ſuch certificates.

That this act ſhall not extend to ſhips, &c. fitted or cleared out from the ſaid colonies before June 1. 1775, for the whale-fiſhery only, and fiſhing within the limits aforeſaid, between June 1. and Nov. 1. 1775, not carrying on, or having on board materials for any other fiſhery; nor to affect ſhips, &c. belonging to the iſland of Nantucket, cleared out for the whale-fiſhery only, if cleared out before June 1. 1775; or if the maſter of ſuch ſhip, &c. ſhall produce a certificate from the governor, or commander in chief of Maſſachuſet's-bay, that ſuch ſhip, &c. is, and was before March 25. 1775, the ſole property of his Majeſty's ſubjects of the ſaid iſland, and was cleared out with materials to proceed on the ſaid fiſhery; nor ſhips, &c. belonging to the townſhips of Marſhfield and Scituate, employed in the mackarel, ſhad, and alewife fiſheries only, the maſters of ſuch ſhips producing a ſimilar certificate.

That the river of St Croix, which empties itſelf into Paſſamaquada bay, ſhall be deemed the boundary between Maſſachuſet's-bay and Nova Scotia for the purpoſe of this act.

That whenever it ſhall appear to the governor, or commander in chief, and the majority of the council, of New Hampſhire or Maſſachuſet's-bay, that peace is ſo far reſtored in any province, that trade may be carried on without any interruption, he ſhall notify the ſame by proclamation; and all officers, &c. are required to pay due obedience thereto.

That the governor, or commander in chief, with the advice of the council of Maſſachuſet's-bay, on application in behalf of Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, or Providence plantation, ſhall iſſue the ſame proclamation in regard to the colony ſo applying.

But that ſuch proclamations ſhall not extend to diſcharge any proceedings upon any ſeizure made, or proſecutions commenced, before the iſſuing ſuch proclamations.

That perſons giving falſe certificates, &c. or counterfeiting the ſame, ſhall forfeit 500 l. and be rendered incapable of ſerving his Majeſty in any office whatſoever.

That the forfeitures, &c. of this act ſhall be proſecuted and applied as thoſe inflicted by any other acts relating to the trade and revenue of America are directed to be by the acts 4° and 8° Geo. III. reſpecting the affairs of America.

And that perſons ſued for any thing done in purſuance of this act may plead the general iſſue, and recover treble coſts.

An account of the other reſtraining-act.

THE act "for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to G. Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies," differs from that for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, &c. in the following particulars, viz.

1. Inſtead of the 1ſt of July, the 20th of July 1775 is the day fixed, after which no goods in the act ſpecified are to be tranſported thence to any place but G. Britain, or the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands.

2. Inſtead of the ſaid 1ſt of July, the ſaid 20th of July is the day fixed, after which bond muſt be given for landing ſuch goods, ſo put on board, in G. Britain, or the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands.

3. No goods to be ſhipped, from the counties

counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, or Suſſex on Delaware, in North America, to any other place than G. Britain or Ireland, or the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies, till oath or affirmation be made, that the ſaid goods are the product of one of the ſaid counties, and a certificate granted from the collector, or other proper officer of the cuſtoms, for that purpoſe; on failure of complying herewith, ſhip and goods to be forfeited.

4. All the clauſes in the Maſſachuſet's-bay act, relating to the whale and Newfoundland fiſheries, are omitted.

The debate in the Houſe of Lords, relating to the addreſs on American affairs, concluded. [134.]

The Duke of Richmond controverted ſeveral of the poſitions laid down by the Earl of Sandwich [134.], both reſpecting the diſpoſition of the French and Spaniards, and the force ſufficient to reſiſt them. He again commented very ably on the anſwer of the French miniſter. What does this anſwer import, ſays his Grace, ſuppoſing it to be literally kept on their part? that if you detect any of their ſhips trading with our American ſubjects, we ſhall be at liberty to ſeize them, and confiſcate their cargoes. Does the Noble Earl pretend to interpret this explanation generally, ſo as to authoriſe our taking their veſſels at ſea? If he does not, what can ſuch a vague deluding promiſe avail? If he does, then I will venture to aſſure his Lordſhip, that he is miſerably deceived; and that the firſt attempt to prevent French or Spaniſh ſhips from navigating the American ſeas, will furniſh them with an opportunity of aſſerting their maritime freedom, of making repriſals, and of juſtifying their conduct to the other great ſtates of Europe, who are known to be long jealous of what they are pleaſed to call our deſpotic claim to the ſovereignty of the ocean.

Lord Sandwich aſſured the Noble Duke, let the conſequences be what they might, they would not wait for the French ſhips being in port, or even in with the land; but would ſeize them without ceremony in the firſt inſtance; and truſt to the event, be it what it might; adminiſtration being determined to abide by, and, if neceſſary, to enforce the true terms of the explanation, in the ſenſe only it was deſired and given.

The Biſhop of Peterborough inſiſted ſtrenuouſly on the legiſlative ſupremacy of the mother-country, and the omnipotence of the Britiſh parliament; and contended, that we were called upon, in the moſt urgent terms, to aſſert both the one and the other, on the fulleſt and moſt comprehenſive ground, or ſubmit for ever to relinquiſh them. He entered into a full defence of the charter-bill, and that for the trial of offenders, paſſed laſt ſeſſion. He ſaid, the glorious deliverer of theſe kingdoms, that profeſſed friend to freedom, K. William, took away from the Boſtonians their firſt charter, and gave them the one they now hold. And ſhall it be aſſerted in this Houſe, ſays his Lordſhip, that the King and Parliament cannot do what a king without a parliament has done? and that, with advice and approbation of as great and good men as this nation ever ſaw; men who were the chief inſtruments in bringing about a revolution to which we owe all the liberties and bleſſings we now enjoy? As to the trial of the offenders, he ſaid, it was not framed on the principles of injuſtice, as had been urged in the debate, but upon motives of the higheſt juſtice and humanity; for what could be more proper, more indiſpenſably neceſſary, than to protect from the reſentments of a factious and enraged mob, thoſe who had acted in the due execution of the laws? His Lordſhip concluded with recommending vigorous meaſures, till America recogniſed the power of the ſupreme legiſlature in the moſt ample and unconditional manner: when that event took place, he was ſure parliament would be ready to receive them with open arms, and grant them every reaſonable indulgence that was conſiſtent with the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire.

The Duke of Richmond obſerved, that he thought it was extremely improper for the Rt Rev. bench to take any part on the preſent occaſion, or to be at all acceſſory to the ſhedding of the blood of their fellow-creatures and fellow-ſubjects. It would be much fitter, if they interfered at all, to act as mediators, than as perſecutors; more conſiſtent with the principles they profeſſed to teach; but much more particularly ſuited to the ſacred functions they were called to diſcharge. He ſaid, that, by the ſpecimen now given, he ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee the lawn ſleeves upon

thoſe

thoſe benches, ſtained with the blood of their innocent and oppreſſed countrymen on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

The Duke of Manchester animadverted, with great energy, on the very indecent and unprecedented attack made by a Noble Lord [Lyttelton], early in the debate [132.], on all thoſe who happened to differ with him. He ſaid, it was a pretty method of convincing an adverſary, to tell him that his oppoſition to meaſures was founded on the worſt motives; and that all who entertained contrary ſentiments to his own, were weak and wicked counſellors. Such language had been always diſcountenanced; and he hoped would always meet with the ſtrongeſt marks of diſcouragement and diſapprobation in that Houſe; as it would otherwiſe baniſh all ſober deliberation and free diſcuſſion from within thoſe walls; and introduce, in their ſtead, the moſt improper perſonalities, and diſgraceful altercations.

Lord Lyttelton endeavoured to exculpate himſelf from the charges of the two [132.] Noble Dukes. He ſaid, any thing ſevere he might have dropped reſpecting a Noble and learned Lord on the other ſide, was only upon certain ſuppoſitions. He had not, however, changed his opinion, relative to the true interpretation of treaſon; nor could he bring himſelf to ſubſcribe to his Lordſhip's definition of it; as the more he thought on the ſubject, or heard it argued, the fuller he was ſatisfied that America was in rebellion. He ſaid, he had a very high authority to ſupport him, (Lord Chief Juſtice Forſter), and a real friend to liberty, who enumerates ſeveral ſpecies of treaſon, beſides thoſe expreſsly defined by the ſtatute 25° Edw. III.; and lays it down as law, though a conſultation to levy war, in which the perſon of the King is not meant to be injured, may appear not to be treaſon within the ſtatute of Edward III. yet that an overt act of one ſpecies of treaſon may be good evidence to prove an intention to commit the other.

Lord Camden ſtill retained his former ſentiments; he entered into a warm eulogium on the learned judge alluded to; miſſed the doctrine now imputed to him was not his; offered to meet the Noble and learned Lord on the other ſide on that ground; and remarked, that the intended object of the language held this day, was to bring the unhappy Americans to England to be tried, under the act of Henry VIII. and have them butchered in the King's-bench. — Early in the debate, Lord Mansfield having ſaid, that the miniſters of the church of England were perſecuted by the fanatics of Boſton, and other parts of New England, Lord Camden reprehended him very ſeverely, for uſing ſuch inflammatory language.

Lord Dartmouth cloſed the debate; he ſaid, that he approved of the meaſure; that America would be tenderly and gently treated, if they would return to their obedience; that he was directed by his own judgement, not by Lord Manſfield's; and that he believed Lord Manſfield was totally unconnected with the preſent adminiſtration.

See the numbers on the diviſion, p. 87.

HAving formerly [xxxiv. 62.] given an account of a native of Taiti (or Otaheite), who accompanied M. de Bougainville to France in 1769, and of his imbarking for the Iſle of France, in his way home, in March 1770; ſome farther particulars of him, extracted from a late voyage to the Iſle of France, the Iſle of Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. by a French officer, who ſaw him at the firſt-mentioned iſland in November following, will, doubtleſs, be acceptable to our readers.

"Some few days before my departure from the Iſle of France," ſays the writer, "I again ſaw Aotoureu, that iſlander of Taiti, who was returning to his own country, after having been made acquainted with the manners of Europe. I had ſeen him in his voyage, free, gay, and rather inclined to libertiniſm; at his return I ſaw him reſerved, polite, and well bred. He was inchanted with the opera at Paris, of which he mimicked the ſongs and the dances. He had a watch, of which he denominated the hours by their uſe: he there ſhewed the hours to riſe, to eat, to go to the opera, to walk, &c. This man was extremely intelligent. He expreſſed whatever he deſired by ſigns. Though the natives of Taiti are ſuppoſed to have had no communication with other nations before the arrival of M. de Bougainville *; I obſerved, however, one word in their lan-

* This is *not ſuppoſed* by any who know that Capt. Wallace in the Dolphin was there in June 1767, eight months before the French arrived there, as Aotourou informed M. de Bougainville.

guage,

guage, and a cuſtom, which they have in common with various other people. *Matté* in the Taitian language, ſignifies *to kill*; the *matté* of the Spaniards, and the *mat* of the Perſians, have the ſame meaning. They have alſo a cuſtom of marking the ſkin, like ſeveral people of the old and the new continent. They were acquainted with iron, though they had it not; they called it *aurou*, and aſked for it with eagerneſs *. They had ſome venereal diſorders, which came, it is ſaid, from the new world. But all theſe analogies are not ſufficient to lead us up to the origin of a nation. The follies, the wants, the miſeries of the human ſpecies, ſeem naturalized in all nations. The knowledge of their languages would be a more certain method to diſtinguiſh them. All the European nations eat bread, yet the Ruſſians call it *gleba*, the Germans *broth*, the Latins *panis*, the Low Bretons *bara*. An Encyclopedique dictionary of languages would be a very philoſophical work.

Aotourou ſeemed much tired at the Iſle of France; he always walked out by himſelf. One day I obſerved him in a deep meditation: he was viewing at the gate of a priſon a black ſlave, who had a large chain rivetted round his neck. A man of his complexion, thus treated by the whites, was a ſtrange ſight to him, whom they had loaded with favours at Paris; but he knew not that the paſſions of men carry them beyond the ſeas, and that morality, which balances them in Europe, remains on this ſide the tropics."

Our readers will be concerned to hear, that this poor iſlander never reached his own country, dying of the ſmall pox at the Iſle of Bourbon, juſt as he was ready to imbark for Otaheite. May a better fate attend Omiah, now in England! Hitherto our world has been

"A country from whoſe bourn
"No *Taiti-man* returns." *Gent. Mag.*

Improvement of the Highlands. [xxxvi. 648.]

7. *Miſcellaneous obſervations relating to ſheep.*

MANY who are fully ſatisfied that there are different varieties of ſheep, whoſe diſtinguiſhing properties are permanent ſo long as they are kept from intermixing with others, would ſtill be extremely averſe to liſten to any propoſal that might be made for improving the wool of any particular diſtrict where it was of a bad quality, by trying to introduce a breed of the fine-wooled kind; becauſe, ſay they, theſe fine-wooled ſheep being of a more tender and delicate conſtitution than the ſheep that carry coarſer wool, the farmer would loſe more by the additional care that theſe would require, than he could gain by the additional price that he might get for his wool. But I think there is the greateſt reaſon to believe, that this opinion reſts upon no better foundation, than that general bias that we always feel in our mind to aſſociate the idea of fineneſs of quality in any organized ſubſtance, with that of weakneſs and delicacy in the ſubject that produces it. But when we look around us for facts to corroborate this idea, we meet with none that tend to ſupport it; for we have not the ſmalleſt reaſon to believe, that the ſheep in thoſe parts of England that carry the fineſt wool are in any reſpect leſs hardy than thoſe that yield the very coarſeſt wool. They live in a climate equally ſevere as the others, are not in any reſpect more carefully tended, nor are more ſubjected to diſeaſes of any ſort than theſe are. And with regard to the flock mentioned in letter 3. [xxxvi. 526.], which conſiſted alike of theſe two ſorts of ſheep, which were, in every reſpect, managed alike during the whole time that they continued together, it was obſervable, that the fine-wooled ſort increaſed more, and were at all times in as good plight, and ſubjected to as few diſeaſes or accidents of any ſort, as the coarſe-wooled ſheep that were kept along with them. The ſame thing I have alſo remarked with regard to my own flock, in which there are ſome ſheep that carry wool of the very coarſeſt quality, which are in general of a much more weakly conſtitution, and more liable to diſaſters, than others that carry wool of four times its value. I do not, however, from this mean to infer, that ſheep which carry fine wool are always and neceſſarily of a more hardy ſort than thoſe that yield coarſer fleeces; but think I may, without the ſmalleſt heſitation, venture to claſs the contrary opinion among that of *vulgar errors*, which have been heedleſsly adopted without any ſufficient foundation.

To

* Their knowledge of iron, M. de Bougainville ſuppoſes, was taught them by the Engliſh, and their word for it is the neareſt they could pronounce like ours.

To the ſame claſs likewiſe muſt we refer that opinion which ſuppoſes, that a fleece of fine wool always weighs leſs than one of coarſe weel from a ſheep of the ſame ſize: for, from repeated experience, I can ſafely aver, that this is not the caſe. In general I am diſpoſed to think, that the reverſe of this opinion is the truth; but neither would I pretend to affirm this.

Although the varieties of wool produced by different kinds of ſheep are almoſt infinite, yet theſe may be all reduced to two grand diviſions, viz. long wool, only fit for being combed; and ſhort wool, which is more proper for being carded. Between the two extremes of theſe claſſes, the variations with regard to length are innumerable; nor is there leſs diverſity with regard to fineneſs. In Scotland we have been ſo little attentive to our ſheep, that it is perhaps impoſſible to meet with either the one kind or the other in its true perfection, the uſual kind being a mongrel breed of many ſorts intermixed, which carry wool neither of the beſt ſort for carding, or for combing. It is, however, a common opinion, that the longer the wool is, the coarſer is its quality; and you will frequently meet with perſons who conclude dogmatically of the coarſeneſs of the ſtaple of the wool from the length of it. But this opinion is equally ill founded as the forementioned. I myſelf have had wool very near half a yard in length, the filaments of which were ſo fine, that many perſons, who were not very great judges of that matter, thought it equal in fineneſs to ſome Spaniſh wool with which I compared it, while other ſheep of the ſame flock gave me wool hardly exceeding an inch in length, which was, at the ſame time, as coarſe as dogs hair. But neither do I from this infer that long wool is of a finer ſtaple than ſhort; for I have likewiſe had long wool of a very coarſe quality, and ſhort wool very fine. It is enough if we reſt ſatisfied that the fineneſs of the ſtaple of wool is in no wiſe dependent upon the length thereof. They are, however, thus far connected, that, in the ſame fleece, the wool that grows upon the buttocks is uſually the coarſeſt as well as the longeſt part of the fleece; the obſerving of which might probably have given riſe to this opinion: but thoſe who are careful in their breed of ſheep will find but little difference in this particular.

It is likewiſe a prevailing opinion, that large-ſized ſheep are leſs hardy than thoſe that are of a ſmaller ſort; an opinion which, if taken in the ſame general and unlimited ſenſe as the former, probably is as little juſt as theſe are. It will not be diſputed, but that a large-ſized ſheep requires a greater quantity of food than one of a ſmaller ſort: but that it either requires it of a richer quality, or in greater quantities in proportion to its bulk, appears to me extremely doubtful *: for although I have had both ſorts in my own flock for ſome years paſt, which have been always fed upon the ſame paſtures, and treated in every reſpect alike; yet the larger breed of ſheep have been at all times in better order, and more forward in feeding, than the other ſort; inſomuch that my ſhepherd, who was at firſt greatly prejudiced againſt the larger ſheep, is now ſo fully convinced of their ſuperior hardineſs, that he has frequently urged me to keep none of the others.

Theſe facts I have mentioned purely with a view to root out general prejudices, and not from any prepoſſeſſion in favour of any particular theory. I have endeavoured to eſtabliſh no general opinion in the room of thoſe that have been invalidated. What I imagine is the truth is, that as there is an indefinite variety of different breeds of ſheep, ſo the peculiarities which diſtinguiſh them from one another are infinitely diverſified. There are, no doubt, ſome ſorts

* It would be an experiment of ſome utility to aſcertain this fact, ſo as to reduce it in ſome meaſure to a certainty; which might be done at no very conſiderable expence, by incloſing two ſmall plots of graſs from the ſame field, and as equal in quality as poſſible; into one of which let there be put (ſuppoſe) 20 ſmall ſheep, weighing 6 lb. per quarter, or 24 lb the whole carcaſe, and into the other a ſmaller number of larger ſheep, ſo as that the weight of mutton ſhould be equal in each; ſuppoſe 4 at 30 lb. per quarter, or 5 at 24 lb. per quarter, or 6 at 20 lb. per quarter, or any larger number of ſmaller ſheep, ſo as that the whole weight ſhould ſtill be equal to the other, and then obſerve which of the two could be longeſt ſubſiſted, or ſooneſt fatted, in that ſituation. This might be tried with bad as well as good graſs, which would aſcertain the fact with ſome degree of accuracy: but till ſomething of this kind is done, we muſt content ourſelves with probable conjecture on this head.

which

which differ from one another with regard to ſize: others may vary with reſpect to hardineſs or delicacy of conſtitution; others in the ſhortneſs or length of their wool; others in the coarſeneſs or fineneſs thereof; and ſo on of every other diſtinguiſhing quality; and as there is nothing to prevent any of theſe diſtinguiſhing qualities from being united with any one or more of the others, we may therefore meet with varieties of ſheep differing from one another in all poſſible reſpects. Thus one kind may be ſmall and hardy, while another is ſmall, and of a delicate conſtitution: one ſort may be of a large ſize, and weakly conſtitution; while another is large, hardy, and robuſt: one kind may be large, and carry ſhort wool of a fine quality; while another is ſmall, with long coarſe wool, or the reverſe: one may be large, hardy, eaſily fattened, carrying an exceeding weighty fleece of the fineſt wool; another may be large, &c. and carry a very thin light fleece of fine wool; or a third may have all the other properties, and carry a poor fleece of wool of the very worſt quality: and in the ſame manner they may be diverſified with regard to every other quality *in infinitum*; and this, I am ſatisfied, does actually take place in nature *. The neceſſary inference then that we ſhould draw from theſe premiſſes, will be, that in ſome places it may ſo happen, that a particular breed of fine-wooled ſheep may be really of a more tender and delicate conſtitution, more difficult to keep, and leſs profitable to the owner, than another ſort which he may have it in his power to rear, that carries wool of a coarſer quality; while in another diſtrict there may be found a breed of ſheep that carry very coarſe wool, which are of a weakly and delicate conſtitution; and in a third another breed, which carry as fine wool as the firſt, while they, at the ſame time, enjoy a conſtitution as hardy as could poſſibly be deſired: and as the ſame diverſity may take place with regard to the length and ſhortneſs of the wool, or any other quality whatever, no one ought to conclude, that becauſe he may have ſeen a particular inſtance, in which any two or more of theſe qualities have been united or diſjoined, that therefore they are always ſo; but rather extend his obſervations farther around him; and if his own breed of ſheep do not poſſeſs all the valuable qualities that he would wiſh for, endeavour to diſcover others that poſſeſs thoſe which his own may want: but while he is thus anxious about any one particular quality, let him always be as attentive as poſſible to every other particular, leſt in gaining one thing he loſe another of greater value. Thus let us ſuppoſe, that his own ſheep do not carry wool of a very fine quality, and that he would wiſh to improve that; in his choice of a breed to improve his own, or to ſupply its place, let him not reſt ſatisfied that he has obtained all that he ought to have, if he gets a breed that carry wool of a much finer quality; but let him alſo attend to the quantity thereof, to the hardineſs, ſhape, and all other valuable qualities; and if he find them greatly deficient in any one of theſe, let him not deſpair, but ſearch around, till he perhaps meets with a breed poſſeſſing all the valuable properties that he wants.

This ſubject has been ſo little attended to either in G. Britain, or any where elſe, that I imagine many will riſe up at firſt againſt me on account of many hints ſuggeſted in this and the foregoing letters. The only favour that I beg of thoſe who may be diſpoſed to be offended at me on this account is, that they will deliberately conſider the ſubject, and be certain that they admit of nothing as fact which has not been confirmed by obſervations, that are not confined to a ſingle caſe or particular diſtrict, or are in any other reſpect equivocal, and I aſk no more. Perhaps the following ob-

* It would require an extenſive experience to be able to confirm all the varieties that could take place in this reſpect by actual trial. The inſtances above enumerated prove it in part. My own experience has afforded another practical proof of the opinion above adopted. In my own flock I have had, for ſome time paſt, two different kinds of ſheep differing a little as to ſize, two of the one ſort being about equal in weight to three of the others; but one of the fleeces of the firſt ſort weighs as much at leaſt as three fleeces of the ſecond ſort, the largeſt being likewiſe by far the fineſt wool of the two; and as I have no doubt but that the graſs that would keep three of the ſmaller breed would keep two of the others, the profit in keeping the firſt rather than the laſt is obvious in reſpect to the wool, as it would be of more than double the value in the one caſe to what it would be in the other.

ſervation will meet with more opponents than any other, becauſe it attacks a practice ſo firmly eſtabliſhed in one very extenſive diſtrict of Scotland by cuſtom immemorial, which, I am fully convinced, has much debaſed the quality of the wool, and will continue always to do ſo, ſo long as it ſhall be continued.

This pernicious practice, which I now mean to attack, is that of *ſmearing*; a practice ſo univerſally prevalent over a very large diſtrict in the ſouth of Scotland, that I believe there are thouſands of inhabitants in that corner of the country, who are as firmly perſuaded that their ſheep could not live without it, as that they could not live without food: yet I can with truth aſſure them, that, in the northern parts of Scotland, where there are ſome as good ſheep and finer wool than any they have, the inhabitants have not a name for ſuch an operation, nor the moſt diſtant idea of the practice; and yet their ſheep do not ſuffer in the ſmalleſt degree for want of it. Nor is this peculiar to the north of Scotland; for neither have they an idea of ſuch an operation throughout the greateſt part of England, nor in any other part of the world that I know of.

For the ſake of thoſe who may be ignorant of the practice as well as the name of *ſmearing*, it is neceſſary to inform them, that by that term is meant a particular operation practiſed on ſome occaſions upon ſheep, by which they plaiſter over, or beſmear, the whole body of the ſheep with an ointment compoſed of tar and melted butter, mixed in certain proportions with one another. This is uſually laid upon the ſheep about the Martinmas ſeaſon.

It is alledged, that ſmearing preſerves the ſheep from the ſcab; that it keeps them warm during the winter; and that it keeps the wool from loſing, or augments the quantity thereof. If there be any other reaſons alledged for that practice, they have not come to my knowledge, and I ſhall be glad to hear of them: in the mean time I ſhall examine how far this practice can be beneficial in the manner alledged, with a conſiderable degree of attention.

The ſcab in ſheep is entirely a cutaneous diſeaſe, like the itch in the human ſpecies, occaſioned by ſmall animalcules concealed in the ſkin, which occaſion an uneaſy ſenſation in the animal; which, if allowed to come to a great height, will infallibly deſtroy it at laſt. In both caſes theſe animalcules may be deſtroyed by proper ointments applied judiciouſly, and the diſeaſes be thus removed. In ſome ſtages of the diſeaſe, butter and tar properly applied may be of ſome uſe; but its efficacy is ſo inconſiderable, as to be of little avail, unleſs it be in the very firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe; for if it is far advanced, it will have no ſort of ſenſible influence at all. But even granting that it could be in all ſtages of that diſeaſe an effectual remedy, it could only produce its effects by being applied cloſe to the ſkin, and entering the pores made by theſe animalcules, and thus ſuffocating them. In this manner it might be of uſe to deſtroy the ſcab, if the ſheep were troubled with it at the time that it was applied: but as the oil is quickly abſorbed or diſſipated, and the tar becomes dry, and riſes from the ſkin with the wool as it grows, it can have no effect after that time either of preventing the infection, or of curing the diſeaſe; for after it once riſes from the ſkin, it adheres ſo firmly to the wool as never once to touch it again, which uſually happens in the courſe of two or three weeks after it is firſt applied; as any one may ſatisfy himſelf of by careful inſpection at that period. This being the caſe, it cannot poſſibly be of any ſort of utility in preventing the ſcab, unleſs it be at the very time that it is applied; and as it is even then of infinitely leſs efficacy than many other eaſier applied and cheaper medicines, it would be folly to employ it for this purpoſe *:

* The juice of tobacco is a cheap and certain remedy for this diſeaſe in all its ſtages: and if this is of a proper degree of ſtrength, I never once knew it fail to produce an effectual cure. The tobacconiſts ſometimes ſell this juice, which they obtain in ſome particular part of their manufacture of that ſubſtance, and ſell it by the name of *tobacco-oil*. This is the cheapeſt and beſt way of being ſupplied where it can be got. For want of that, it is eaſy to make a ſtrong decoction of the leaves of tabacco, which will anſwer the ſame purpoſe; being poured upon the ſheep, this readily inſinuates itſelf into all the pores, and does not damage the wool in the ſmalleſt degree. The tobacco-oil is ſometimes employed for curing the mange in dogs; but if it is too ſtrong, it often proves fatal to them: but ſheep are not ſo eaſily hurt by it. I had once a dog killed with this juice, although it had been diluted with a large quantity of water: — this very juice, without any dilution, never hurt the ſheep.

neither

neither have thoſe who practiſe it any reaſon from experience to boaſt of this preventative of the ſcab, as this diſeaſe is as often fatal to their flocks as to any others that I know of.

As to keeping the ſheep warm in winter, it is evident, that if they ſtood in need of it, this ointment could not produce the effect, becauſe it is riſen from the ſkin before the ſevereſt cold of the ſeaſon is ſet in. But the truth is, that ſheep ſtand leſs in need of defence from cold than almoſt any other animal. Covered with their fleece, they reſiſt the ſevereſt cold without the ſmalleſt inconvenience, and they are probably never in higher health or better ſpirits than during a ſevere ſtorm of froſt in winter, provided they have their bellies well filled with wholeſome food. Could it defend them from wet, it would be of real ſervice to them indeed; as this always diſheartens them, and produces various diſeaſes. It will not, however, be alledged that it produces that effect, as it is not at any time able to preſerve the fleece from being drenched with water, the weight of which is then extremely burdenſome; and it is doubtful if it is even at the very firſt capable of keeping it from the ſkin; but ſure enough, after it is riſen from it, and ſticks to the wool, it can have no beneficial influence either in this or any other way. In this point of view, therefore, the practice muſt be condemned as uſeleſs.

As to keeping the wool from loſing in the ſpring, if it once looſes from the ſkin at the roots, nothing will keep it from falling off; and nothing will ſo effectually prevent that, as keeping the animal in high health and good condition. As to adding to the weight of the fleece, this it certainly does, not only by the weight of the tar, but alſo by that of the dirt and rubbiſh that it fixes in the wool by means of its glutinous quality; but what it thus gains in weight, it much more than loſes in value; ſo that in this reſpect it is highly detrimental. Theſe reaſons might be ſufficient to ſatisfy us that this is at beſt an uſeleſs operation; and as it is always attended with a conſiderable expence, and no little trouble, one would imagine, that this might be ſufficient to induce ſome to try at leaſt whether it could with ſafety be omitted, even ſuppoſing that the practice were ſo univerſal as to afford no example of its having been ever omitted: but when we add to this, that the experience of ſo many extenſive countries in which ſheep are reared to as great perfection as in any part of the world, ſhows that it can be and always is omitted, without the ſmalleſt inconvenience being felt to reſult therefrom, we can find no other apology for thoſe who ſtill blindly continue it, but that obſtinate perſeverance in an old unaccountable practice, which no reaſon can authoriſe, although they may be ſenſible that it is attended with very pernicious conſequences, as it renders the wool totally unfit for many kinds of manufacture, and makes it more expenſive and troubleſome to prepare for any kind of purpoſe whatever; as is well expreſſed in the old ballad, *Tarry woo is ill to ſpin.*

A practice prevails in ſome other parts of Scotland with regard to ſheep that is equally uſeleſs, and ſtill more pernicious to the health of the animal; and that is, ſhutting them up in houſes during the night. Luckily this cannot eaſily be practiſed where the flocks are very large, and therefore it does not take place in the parts of the country where ſheep are moſt common. The experience of theſe diſtricts ought to ſatisfy the inhabitants of the places where this is ſtill practiſed, that it is not uſeful at leaſt. That it is hurtful to this animal, their own experience will ſoon convince them, if they ſhall be ever induced to deſiſt from it. No animal whatever is ſooner hurt by noxious effluvia, damp vapours, or the heat ariſing from too cloſe confinement, than the ſheep, nor ſtands ſo much in need of the refreſhing influence of the open air, inſomuch that when they are thus deprived of it, they can hardly be known for the ſame ſpecies of animal that they would otherwiſe be. Thoſe therefore who follow this pernicious cuſtom, ought to loſe no time in relinquiſhing it, if they wiſh either to have pleaſure or profit from their flocks.

A cure for the Rot in ſheep.

GIve each ſheep a ſpoonful of dry ſalt once a-week, when a rotting-ſeaſon is apprehended. When the ſheep are a little uſed to it, they will lick it up of themſelves, if laid upon flat ſtones in different parts of the paſture, without any farther trouble. Where ſtones are not at hand, lay the ſalt upon any thing that will keep it out of the wet and dirt.

NEW BOOKS.

Macpherſon's Hiſtory of Great Britain, and his Original Papers, continued. [139.]

THeſe works are ſo intimately connected with each other, that it is obvious they ought to be examined in conjunction. If reviewed otherwiſe, and a repetition of facts be avoided, either the narrative of the Hiſtorian will be ſacrificed to the Original Papers, or the latter prepoſterouſly rendered dependent on the authority of the former. Beſides, by ſuch a method, we ſhould be precluded from cloſely collating the Hiſtory with the evidence on which it is founded; a conſequence directly repugnant to the object of our inquiry. For theſe reaſons, where-ever Mr Macpherſon has placed any important tranſaction in a new light, we ſhall produce the paſſage in the Original Papers from which his information is derived; not omitting, at the ſame time, to give ſuch quotations from thoſe papers, as, though not eſſential to general hiſtory, may gratify the curioſity of a reader who is inquiſitive with reſpect to materials of this kind.

In the beginning of the hiſtory, Mr Macpherſon delivers the following juſt repreſentation of the character of Charles II. when he aſcended the throne.

"The diſpoſition and character of Charles, as far as they were then known, were well ſuited to the times. Attached to no ſyſtem of religion, he ſeemed favourable to all. In appearance deſtitute of political ambition, his ſudden elevation was more an object of admiration than of jealouſy. Accommodating in his profeſſions, and eaſy in his manner, he pleaſed even thoſe whom he could not gratify. Men from principle enemies to monarchy, were prejudiced in favour of the perſon of the prince. Thoſe in whom fear might excite averſion, loſt their hatred in his apparent forgetfulneſs of paſt injuries. Though a lover of diſſipation and pleaſure, he could bear confinement, and had a talent for buſineſs. Though naturally unſteady, he could aſſume the appearance of firmneſs; and his quickneſs of apprehenſion was miſtaken, by the ſuperficial, for uncommon abilities of mind. Adhering ſtrictly to no principle himſelf, he was not much offended at the want of it in others. He gained the profligate by indulgence; by his good-nature and attention, he flattered the pride of the virtuous. Inſinuating, diſſembling, but frequently judicious, he came upon mankind through the channel of their ruling paſſions; and till his profeſſions of regard to men of oppoſite principles became too common to be thought ſincere, he gained the affection, if not the eſteem, of his ſubjects."

The memoirs of K. James have enabled the author of the preſent Hiſtory to correct an error of former writers, relative to the marriage of that prince with Mrs Anne Hyde; whereby it appears, that K. Charles was not unacquainted with his brother's reſolution ſome time before the match was concluded. The anecdote is thus related in the Original Papers.

"When his ſiſter, the Princeſs-Royal, came to Paris to ſee the Queen-mother, the Duke of York fell in love with Mrs Anne Hyde, one of her maids of honour. Beſides her perſon, ſhe had all the qualities proper to inflame a heart leſs apt to take fire than his; which ſhe managed ſo well, as to bring his paſſion to ſuch an height, as, between the time he firſt ſaw her and the winter before the King's reſtoration, he reſolved to marry none but her; and promiſed her to do it: and though, at firſt, when the Duke aſked the King, his brother, for his leave, he refuſed, and diſſuaded him from it; yet, at laſt, he oppoſed it no more; and the Duke married her privately, owned it ſome time after, and was *ever after* a true friend to the Chancellor *for ſeveral years*.

The Chancellor was faulty, in not getting all the deſtructive laws, in the long rebel parliament of Charles I. repealed; which, moſt were of opinion, might have been done, and ſuch a revenue ſettled on the crown, as would have ſupported the monarchy, and not expoſed it to the danger it has ſince run. Whether out of overſight, or fear the monarchy would not need a parliament, uncertain, or from fear of the King's bringing in the Roman-Catholic religion. The Duke apprehends the laſt. In all other things he ſupported the crown's authority to the height."

The author delineates the characters which occur in the Hiſtory in expreſſive colours, and generally ſuch as are conformable to the repreſentation of preceding writers. The miniſters who compoſed the council denominated the *Cabal*, are

are particularly diſtinguiſhed by their harſh and diſcordant features; nor can we object to the portrait drawn of the Prince of Orange, when he makes his firſt appearance in the annals of Britain:

"The Prince of Orange began now, for the firſt time, to diſplay a character as ſingular in itſelf as the fortune of his life was extraordinary. To a gravity and ſilence which diſtinguiſhed his early youth with the prudence thought peculiar to years, he joined a firmneſs in all his meaſures that bordered on obſtinacy. Without a conſtitution for pleaſure, his chief object was an ambition for power and a great name. Deſtitute of thoſe brilliant parts which dazzle the world, he acquired weight with mankind by the ſolidity of his underſtanding. His perſonal courage was tempered with circumſpection and coolneſs; his ſlowneſs in action corrected by his perſeverance. In his carriage and manner he was rather reſpectable than dignified; more decent than amiable in his private life. Phlegmatic in his diſpoſition, he was ſubject to no paſſion in the extreme; and the ſame cauſe that exempted him from vice, obſcured the luſtre of his virtues. Born with abilities for the cabinet, but with no great talents for the field, his policy, perpetually at war with his fortune, at length prevailed; and though he ſcarce ever won a battle, he frequently reaped all the advantages of victory from defeat. Though he cannot be accuſed of wanton tyranny, he was fond of power; he ſacrificed his virtue to his ambition; and, without any glaring injuſtice, frequently deſcended to meanneſſes to accompliſh his favourite deſign. He was happy throughout his life in his opponent. The mad bigotry of James II. might have furniſhed a field of triumph for abilities more circumſcribed than thoſe of the Prince, as the former had at once to contend with the favourite paſſions of his own people, and the art of his rival. Upon the whole, though great things reſulted from the conduct of the Prince of Orange, he was not poſſeſſed of thoſe brilliant qualities which are generally deemed neceſſary to conſtitute a great man."

The Hiſtorian relates, upon the authority of James's Memoirs, that while that prince was at Edinburgh, King Charles ſent him a meſſage by Lord Hyde, earneſtly requeſting him to conform to the eſtabliſhed religion, as the only means by which his intereſt could be ſupported. After three days ſpent in ſolicitation, Lord Hyde could not prevail; when he preſented to him a note in the King's own hand, containing theſe words: "If you will go to church, without doing more, you ſhall have leave to come to me when the parliament is adjourned." We meet in the Original Papers with the infatuated prince's motives for rejecting this moderate propoſal:

"It was about the beginning of the year 1669, that (having long had in my thoughts that the church of Rome was the only true church) I was more ſenſibly touched in conſcience, and began to think ſeriouſly of my ſalvation. Accordingly I ſent for one Father Joſeph Symonds, a Jeſuit, who had the reputation of a very learned man, to diſcourſe with him upon that ſubject: and when he came, I told him the good intentions I had of being a Catholic, and treated with him about my being reconciled to the church. After much diſcourſe about the matter, the father very ſincerely told me, that unleſs I would quit the communion of the Proteſtant church of England, I could not be received into the Catholic church. I anſwered, that I thought it might be done, by a diſpenſation from the Pope; alledging to him the ſingularity of my caſe, and the advantage it might bring to the Catholic religion in general, and in particular to thoſe of it in England, if I might have ſuch a diſpenſation for outwardly appearing a Proteſtant, at leaſt till I could own myſelf publicly to be a Catholic, with more ſecurity to my own perſon and advantage to them. But the good father inſiſted, that even the Pope himſelf had not the power to grant it; for it was an unalterable doctrine of the church, not to do ill that good might follow. What this good Jeſuit thus ſaid, was afterwards confirmed to me by the Pope himſelf, to whom I writ upon the ſame ſubject. Till this time, I believed, (as it is commonly believed, or at leaſt ſaid, by the Proteſtant church-of-England doctors), that diſpenſations, in any ſuch caſes, are by the Pope eaſily granted: but Father Symonds's words, and the letters of his Holineſs, made me think it high time to uſe all the endeavours I could to be at liberty to declare myſelf, and not to live in ſo unſafe and ſo uneaſy a condition."

According to Mr Macpherſon, the Prince of Orange began to intrigue at an

an early period for aſcending the Britiſh throne; and it muſt be acknowledged, that many authorities are produced, in the courſe of the Hiſtory, to confirm this repreſentation. Beſides the charge of duplicity and artifice, which is thrown on his private conduct, the Prince ſeems not to have been entirely free from inconſiſtency, even in the declaration of his ſentiments to K. Charles, relative to public affairs. In K. James's memoirs in 1681, we find the following ſentence: "The Prince of Orange complained of the parliament's being prorogued; and was for the bill of excluſion." Afterwards,

"The Prince of Orange came to Windſor on Saturday night. Sunday, *p. m.* he had a long converſation with the King, who ſent for him next Monday morning; H. Seymour, Lord Hyde, Lord Conway, the writer were preſent. The Prince publicly declared, that unleſs the King could aſſiſt his allies, Flanders and Holland would be loſt; that the King could not aſſiſt them, without a parliament, was evident; and, therefore, that a parliament ſhould be called. The Prince was aſked, if a parliament's meeting on no better hopes of agreement than the laſt, would contribute toward the ſupport of the King's allies; and he was told what were the deſires of the laſt parliament, and aſked, if he thought theſe things ſhould be granted, and whether he would adviſe the excluſion? he cried out, "he abhorred it."

Whether he could propoſe any limitations? He ſaid, the crown could not be tied.

Whether the militia, navy, judges, and ſea-ports, ſhould be put out of the King's power? He ſaid, he would never adviſe it.

Whether all the miniſters and officers about the King ſuſpected or eſteemed to be the Duke of York's creatures, ſhould be removed, and confiding men true Proteſtants put in? He diſclaimed it all. He was told, theſe were the ſubſtantial matters of laſt parliament; and if a parliament was neceſſary, he ſhould propoſe ſomewhat for a better agreement. He replied, that he knew only abroad, and underſtood them not at home. Being preſſed extremely to propoſe ſomewhat, he deſired time to think of it. The King had called ſeveral parliaments, partly to aſſiſt his foreign allies; and inſtead of aiding him, the very treaties he had made with them, were urged as ſuſpicions for the ſupport of Popery in England; and the parliament, ſo far from giving a penny to aſſiſt him, that they would not give a farthing to preſerve Tangier. The King deſired the Prince of Orange to propoſe ſomewhat to remove jealouſies. England had then a greater averſion to the Prince of Orange than to the Duke of York."

Theſe two paſſages ſeem to betray a contradiction, that cannot eaſily be accounted for, upon an uniformity of principle; yet it deſerves to be remarked, that no notice is taken of this apparent verſatility by the Royal author of the Memoirs.

Though the Duke of York was incapable of diſſimulation with reſpect to his religious principles, he ſeems not to have been equally averſe from the refinements of policy on other occaſions. For we find him obtaining leave to return from Scotland, by accommodating himſelf to the views of the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, as related in the ſubſequent extract.

"The Duke of York ſtill in Scotland at the beginning of this year, but hoping to return ſpeedily to England. Since the Oxford parliament was diſſolved, Sunderland and others of the gang were turned out; and his diſcountenancing and letting the Ducheſs of Portſmouth ſee his being diſpleaſed with her management, with thoſe of the rebel-party who were for the bill of excluſion; and nothing ſaved her from more marks of diſpleaſure, but the King's having owned her ſon ſo publicly. So that he doubts, whether her journey to Bourbon was for health, or by order; but ſhe managed affairs ſo well, as to prevail with the King to propoſe to the Duke of York, to conſent to ſettle on her a rent-charge of five thouſand a-year, for which he would give an equivalent out of ſome fund of the hereditary revenue. The Duke anſwered, he was ready to comply, and ſign any paper the attorney-general ſhould think neceſſary; but though it could not well be done, without his being at London, in preſence of the judges, to make it valid, as was generally believed. The Duke's anſwer was calculated to make his return neceſſary to diſpatch the affair, which was much deſired by the Ducheſs of Portſmouth, who was greedy to have it in her power to raiſe a hundred thouſand pounds as ſoon as the grant ſhould be paſſed; without

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which deſire of hers. it was not likely, from her former behaviour to the Duke, that ſhe ſhould preſs his return.

This made the Duke of York keep the affair to himſelf, which, by providence, none knew, or had obſerved, but himſelf; which was, that it was not in his or any body's power to do what was deſired, but an act of parliament. So little did thoſe who put her on aſking it, or even the King's learned counſel, know or remember the purport of the act. The Duke kept it ſecret from his truſtieſt friends, to get her credit and intereſt to facilitate his return from an honourable baniſhment; ſhe had promiſed, as well as Halifax and Mr Seymour, who were ſtill againſt his return. By her influence the Duke returned, embarking at Leith in a yaucht. He came to Yarmouth and Newmarket in the beginning of March. Halifax and Seymour preſſed his ſpeedy return to Scotland, deſiring the affair might be ſettled there; but could not prevail. Hyde ſolicited his ſtay, on the pretence already mentioned." [*To be continued.*]

Taxation no tyranny. [139.—144.]

HUman powers and human knowledge are circumſcribed within ſuch narrow limits, that no individual can excel in all undertakings. The writer to whom we aſcribe the work before us, has on other occaſions, by the right application of his talents, merited a large ſhare of public approbation; and if his preſent effort has leſs claim to applauſe, it is not becauſe his abilities have been impaired, but becauſe they have been miſapplied. We have before had occaſion to regret that any motive ſhould have influenced him to engage in political controverſy, and we believe his preſent performance will yield no conſiderable addition to his credit, either as a writer, or as an honeſt independent friend to his country; for though he delivers aſſertions with an exceſs of confidence which diſdains the ſupport of any fact or authority, yet he appears from many particulars to have been but imperfectly acquainted with his ſubject, and has indeed done little more than repeated, with ſome improvement of ſtyle and manner, doctrines and opinions that have been advanced by numerous writers on the ſame ſide of the diſpute: he has however advanced two fundamental poſitions that are not only erroneous but dangerous; and as they may acquire ſome credit from his great reputation, we ſhall now deſcend to a more particular examination of their nature and tendency than appeared expedient to us on former occaſions.

Our author's firſt poſition is, "That the ſupreme power of every community has the right of requiring from all its ſubjects ſuch contributions, as are neceſſary to the public ſafety or public proſperity;" and this he repreſents as one of thoſe "gratuitous truths" which are to be "*felt*", and not "*ſeen.*" The feelings of humanity will however probably afford nothing but contradictory evidence on the preſent ſubject. Mankind do not acquire the knowledge of taxation until they have made ſome advancement in political ſociety, and in that ſtate the ſentiments of individuals will often differ reſpecting the preſent queſtion; for the laborious part of a community will then have a ſtrong ſenſe of the rights of property hardly acquired, and but a very imperfect conviction of the right of government to deprive them of any part of it without their conſent; whilſt, on the contrary, the *penſioner*, who ſhares in the monies ariſing from public taxes, will have an *acute feeling* of the right of government to levy contributions in which he is allowed to partake. Rejecting therefore all reference to the feelings of individuals reſpecting this factitious poſition, let us bring it to a more deciſive trial.

Our author's true meaning, as more plainly expreſſed in other places, is, That thoſe who hold the powers of government in a ſtate, have a right to exact pecuniary contributions from the people at pleaſure.

We are far from thinking that ſuch ſupplies as may be expedient for the public welfare ſhould not be granted; but we contend, that it belongs to the people to judge of the expediency of ſuch grants, and that whenever ſupplies are given, they ſhould be conſidered as *free gifts*, proceeding from the choice or benevolence of the people, and not as *exactions* made by the hand of power, and ſubmitted to from neceſſary or ſlaviſh duty. There is an important diſtinction between the right of legiſlation and the right of granting the people's property for national purpoſes; and though they have been commonly joined in the ſame hands, this has not been done always, or

from

from neceſſity, but from convenience. Of this we could give abundant evidence had we room to adduce facts from the hiſtories of other ſtates; it is however of more importance to inquire how far this doctrine is conformable to the Engliſh conſtitution.

Had the right of taxation belonged to parliament as a neceſſary part of its legiſlative authority, this right might have been exerciſed with equal juſtice by either houſe, and it would doubtleſs have been equally exerciſed over all thoſe who were ſubject to its legiſlative authority: the Commons, however, have immemorially enjoyed the excluſive privilege of originating and modifying all money-bills, allowing the Peers only a bare negative; without which they muſt have been in a worſe condition than other freeholders, as not being, like them, repreſented among the Commons. Nor is this the only peculiarity: for it was conſtantly required, that a bill of ſupply, when aſſented to by the Peers, ſhould be returned to the Commons, who have enjoyed the privilege of preſenting all money-bills by their Speaker to the King, and of receiving, in their repreſentative capacity, the Royal thanks, which have been always given to the people collectively (whoſe act the grant is ſuppoſed to be) for their *benevolence*.—But if taxation had been a ſimple act of legiſlation, or if it had been true, as our author aſſerts, that "a tax is a payment exacted by authority," there could have been no pretence for the Commons to claim theſe excluſive privileges reſpecting money-bills: nor is it poſſible to believe the Peers would have ſubmitted to a claim ſo injurious and unreaſonable: neither would the clergy, whilſt ſubject to the legiſlative authority of parliament, have been exempted from the taxes impoſed by parliament, and allowed the excluſive privilege of taxing themſelves, which they enjoyed, until a ſhare in the popular repreſentation was granted them in the reign of Charles II. We find by the roll of the 4th of Richard II. N° 13. 14. that when the Houſe of Commons propoſed to grant an aid, provided the clergy would pay one third of it, as poſſeſſing one third of the realm, the clergy anſwered, they were not to grant aids by parliament; and deſired the Commons to do their duty, and leave the clergy to perform theirs. And here we have a ſtrong proof, that the powers of legiſlation and taxation are eſſentially diſtinct by the Engliſh conſtitution, becauſe we find, that with reſpect to the clergy they could not be exerciſed by the ſame perſons. And if we conſider the peculiar forms attending bills of ſupply, we ſhall have reaſon to believe, that thoſe powers were in effect conſidered as not leſs diſtinct when exerciſed over the laity; for though the pecuniary grants of the Commons were clothed in the forms of law to authoriſe their collection, yet the ſame was alſo done to the grants of the clergy, which always received the legiſlative aſſent of parliament, though the clergy were confeſſedly exempted from parliamentary taxation.

We are moreover convinced, that anciently taxation was no part of the ordinary buſineſs of parliament; the demeſne-lands of the crown being ſufficient for the common expences of government; and when the King, by wars, or prodigality, needed the aſſiſtance of his people, it was always aſked as a *free gift*, ſometimes from the Commons, and ſometimes from the clergy in convocation. Of this we have many proofs in the acts and records preſerved by Rymer, Cotton, &c. Thus we find the Commons in the reign of Richard II. repreſenting, "That if the King's expences were well looked to, he ſhould need but little to charge the Commons; and afterwards we find them requeſting the King "to live within his revenues, and that all *gifts* might be employed upon the wars." And though by ſucceeding improvident alienations of the royal demeſnes, more conſtant and liberal ſupplies from the people are now become neceſſary; yet this prodigality in the crown could not alter the nature of thoſe ſupplies, or deſtroy the rights of property, or change the principles of our conſtitution, ſo far as to convert thoſe grants which were originally of *benevolence*, or *free-will*, into *arbitrary exactions* and *ſlaviſh duties*.

That taxes are really to be conſidered as *free gifts*, has been maintained by Bracton, Lord Coke, and many other of the moſt reſpectable law-writers; and they have been ſo expreſſed even by parliament itſelf in ſeveral acts and records; and indeed the terms of "*give and grant*," conſtantly uſed in money-bills, with the preſcribed form of the royal thanks given when ſuch bills are preſented, ſufficiently explain their true nature.

If

If therefore taxes are *free gifts* of the people, by whom they are paid, it neceſſarily follows, that they muſt be *freely given* by that people, or their repreſentatives, who alone can have a right to give.

We hope theſe obſervations will not be thought inexpedient, when it is conſidered, that the poſition to which they relate, eſſentially affects the rights of property in G. Britain, as well as the queſtion of American taxation, which even our author would have us examine "with caution proportioned to the event of a deciſion which muſt convict one part of robbery, or the other of rebellion."

Our author's other poſition is, "That there muſt in every ſociety be ſome power or other from which there is no appeal, which admits no reſtrictions, which pervades the whole maſs of the community, regulates and adjuſts all ſubordination, enacts laws or repeals them, erects or annulls judicatures, extends or contracts privileges, exempt itſelf from queſtion or control, and bounded only by phyſical neceſſity." [xi. 378. 610. xxv. 699.]

Similar poſitions have been made the foundation of almoſt every ſyſtem of arguments againſt the claims of the colonies, and yet they can be true only of ſocieties which are governed by divine authority; for where-ever a ſtate is governed by a power delegated from the people, that power muſt have been delegated on certain conditions, and for certain ends, from which thoſe intruſted with it can have no right to depart. Before a parliament could have been legally conſtituted, certain compacts muſt have been made, certain rights eſtabliſhed, and certain conſtitutions formed, to ſupport and regulate even the exiſtence of parliament itſelf; and theſe muſt in reaſon and juſtice be conſidered as ſo many impaſſible boundaries to the authority of parliament, which, however abſolute within ſuch limits, could not extend to the ſubverſion of rights or conſtitutions eſtabliſhed by the whole ſociety collectively, without invalidating the very commiſſion by which the authority of parliament was delegated. Lawyers, indeed, from a conſtant habit of ſubmitting their reaſon to the authority of parliament, have commonly adopted extravagant ideas of its authority. Almoſt all of them however, and particularly Lord Coke, ſpeak of certain acts and certain rights as being more eſpecially ſacred and fundamental. And the act of ſettlement declares, according to the ancient doctrine of the common law, that certain eſſential privileges are "the *birthright* of the people of England;" which neceſſarily implies, that they cannot juſtly be taken away by any authority. But moreover parliament itſelf has expreſsly ſet bounds to its own power, and thereby warranted us to conclude, that its power is not unlimited: the ſtatute 25th of Edward III. declares, that the great charter ſhall be *always* allowed as the common law, and directs ſentence of excommunication to be denounced at ſtated times againſt all thoſe who act, or counſel any thing againſt it; and the ſtatute 42d of Edward III. c. 1. enacts, "That the great charter and the charter of the foreſt ſhall be holden and kept in all points; and if any *ſtatute ſhall be made to the contrary, that ſhall be holden for none*;" all which does moſt ſtrongly imply, that there are certain fundamental rights, and particularly thoſe contained in the charters before mentioned, which no parliament has a right to invade. We have, beſides, the memorable caſe of two of the judges of England, (Sir Richard Epſom and Edmund Dudley), who were HANGED for allowing the force of law to an act of parliament made in the 11th year of Henry VII. by which the right of trial by jury was abridged, contrary to what Lord Coke ſtyles *a fundamental law:* and his Lordſhip (2d Inſt.) obſerves, "that the fearful end of theſe two oppreſſors ſhould deter others from committing the like" (that is, from enforcing an unconſtitutional act of parliament) "and ſhould *admoniſh parliaments*, that inſtead of this ordinary and precious trial *per legem terræ*, they bring not in abſolute and partial trials by diſcretion *."

Theſe

* Theſe facts operate to prove, that the authority of a parliament legally conſtituted has ſome fundamental bounds which it ought not to tranſgreſs; but parliamentary authority even within thoſe bounds may be *vitiated*, if extended over perſons who, having a right to be repreſented, have no repreſentative therein. This appears from the act made for admitting repreſentatives for the county-palatine of Cheſter; which, after reciting, that the inhabitants thereof had been bound by acts of parliament without having

Theſe facts and authorites will doubtleſs be ſufficient to invalidate our author's poſition, and to prove, that the power of parliament is not (what no human power ought to be) unlimited. There are indeed many acts which the feelings of every honeſt man would determine to be beyond the lawful authority of parliament; *e. g.* Should an act be ever paſſed to annihilate the democratic branch of our legiſlature, ſuch act would not only deſerve reſiſtance, but every one promoting it would deſerve the puniſhment of a traitor, guilty of what Lord Somers calls "the firſt and higheſt of treaſons, that which is committed againſt the conſtitution." Nor would it be much leſs criminal to deprive the freeholders of England of the right of ſuffrage for repreſentatives in parliament.—But how far it is juſtifiable to impoſe laws and taxes upon the freeholders of America, without allowing them a repreſentation, we preſume not to decide, though it is a queſtion which may be worthy of conſideration.

We have beſtowed theſe obſervations upon our author's poſition, not only becauſe great part of his concluſions are deduced from it, but becauſe we think it pregnant with danger to the liberties of the people of G. Britain. We do not indeed ſuſpect, that any undue connection has been yet formed between the legiſlative and executive powers of government, or that the modern ſyſtem of governing by parliament reſults from the acquiſition of any unconſtitutional influence therein: it is however poſſible, that in ſome future reign, the means of corruption belonging to the crown may be ſo employed, as that the repreſentatives of the people, inſtead of protecting, may betray, the rights of their conſtituents; and the Preſident Monteſquieu has even predicted, that the conſtitution of England will finally periſh by this ſpecies of perfidy: it is our duty therefore, as friends to the liberties of mankind, and eſpecially of our own countrymen, to diſcourage this prevailing faſhionable doctrine of parliamentary omnipotence; for the *paſſive obedience* and *non-reſiſtance* which this doctrine comprehends, will not be rendered leſs dangerous, by tranſferring that unlimited power to a future corrupt *parliament* which ſome wickedly aſcribed to the *King*, during the reigns of the Stuarts. We mean not to define, much leſs to abridge, the juſt limits of parliamentary authority; but we would oppoſe thoſe who maintain, that it has *no bounds*; and, conſequently, that the people have *no rights* but what depend on the arbitrary will of their delegates; a doctrine tending to prepare us for ſlavery, even before we have a corrupt parliament ready to betray us into it.

To apply the preceding obſervations to particular parts of our author's work, would require more room than we can beſtow on any ſingle performance, and we muſt therefore content ourſelves with noticing a few of the many other exceptionable paſſages therein; particularly,

1. "He that denies the Engliſh parliament the right of taxation, &c. [*Here read the whole paragraph, p.* 140. *col.* 2. *ending* taxation."]

Having before proved, that a right to taxation is different from a right of legiſlation, it muſt follow, that a denial of the former does not neceſſarily involve a denial of the latter. Not that we think the people of America, even if exempted from parliamentary taxation, could be ſaid to enjoy the privileges of Britons while ſubject to a legiſlative power in which they have no participation. The colonies have indeed conſented to obey ſuch acts of parliament as are *bona fide* made to regulate their commerce; but it is ungenerous, to employ this conſent in ſupporting oppreſſive claims; and every attempt to do it muſt incline them to retract a conceſſion which they find ſo much abuſed.

With regard to our author's aſſertion, that the legiſlative authority of parliament "was never yet diſputed" by the colonies, it is ſo repugnant to truth, that to acquit him of wilful falſehood, we muſt convict him of great ignorance reſpecting the political hiſtory of the colonies. In our review for November laſt [xxxvi. 595.] we alledged inſtances in which the right of parliament to make laws binding in America had been denied by K. James I. and his miniſters, and by the people of the colonies, who for ſeveral years openly diſobeyed the acts of trade and navigation; nor were they at all obſerved in the colony of Maſſachuſet's until after the general aſſembly there had

"either knight or burgeſs" therein, declares theſe exemptions of parliamentary authority to have been a *grievance*, and *derogatory* to their "moſt ancient juriſdictions, liberties, and privileges." "For remedy whereof," &c. a repreſentation was granted.

had paſſed an act profeſſedly to give them that validity of which as acts of parliament they were held to be deſtitute: and we ſhall recite part of the letter which the aſſembly on that occaſion, viz. in 1679, wrote to their agent in England, as ſufficient to ſhew what degree of credit is due to our author's aſſertion. Writing of the acts of trade, &c. the aſſembly declare, "We apprehend them to be an invaſion of the rights, liberties, and properties, of the ſubjects of his Majeſty in this colony, they *not being repreſented in parliament*; and according to the uſual ſayings of the learned in the law, the laws of England are bounded within the four ſeas, and do not reach America."

2. Concerning the plea of the congreſs, that by migrating to America they forfeited none of the rights of Engliſh ſubjects, our author writes, "That they who form a ſettlement by a lawful charter, &c. [*p.* 141. *col.* 2. *ending* repreſentation, *p.* 142. *col.* 1.]

It is here in effect admitted, that a coloniſt deprived of a repreſentation is deprived of one of the rights belonging to Engliſhmen, or at leaſt to Engliſh freeholders; but it is alſo pretended, that by emigration he has voluntarily relinquiſhed that right, contrary to the expectation of the emigrants themſelves, and to the ſtrongeſt aſſurances given in their ſeveral charters. Our author ſhould have remembered, that though a coloniſt, by going to America, might ceaſe to be a freeholder of a particular county in England; yet he acquired by this tranſition another freehold in a particular diſtrict of America; and if, after removing to that continent, his perſon and his new freehold were ſtill to continue ſubject to the laws and taxes of parliament, every circumſtance which rendered it expedient or deſireable for him to be repreſented while he was an Engliſh freeholder, muſt make it expedient and deſireable that he ſhould enjoy a ſimilar repreſentation as a freeholder of America; and to deprive him of it, is to ſtrip him of the moſt important privilege that belongs to the ſubjects of a free government. So far, however, were the coloniſts from expecting to ſuffer any abridgement of the rights of Engliſhmen, that as Governor Hutchinſon has mentioned in his hiſtory of the Maſſachuſet's-bay, "The firſt planters of the Maſſachuſet's colony removed to America, expecting there to enjoy civil and religious liberty in a GREATER DEGREE than their fellow-ſubjects at that time enjoyed it in England."

3. "The reaſon (ſays our author) why we place any confidence in our repreſentatives, is, that, &c. [*p.* 141. *col.* 2. *par.* 4. *l.* 8. *ending* repoſe."]

Of the objection to which this is intended for a reply, we gave an account in our Review for December laſt [xxxvi. 713.], and certainly it has not been invalidated by any thing delivered in this performance; it would therefore have been more judicious in our author had he entirely overlooked the objection.

4. "It is urged, (ſays our author), that when Wales, &c. [*p.* 144. *col.* 1. *two parag. ending* drawn."

Having no room to enter upon the ſubject of American charters, or of the ſedition for which one of them is ſaid to have been taken away, (though never legally forfeited), we ſhall only obſerve, that nothing was given to the people of Wales, Durham, and Cheſter, when they were brought to the ſtate of Engliſh counties, but the privileges of Engliſh ſubjects, which were by parliament itſelf underſtood neceſſarily to include that of being repreſented. To the ſame privileges of Engliſh ſubjects the coloniſts were intitled by *birthright*, and therefore, in aſking a repreſentation, they do not aſk the grant of a new favour.

5. "It might be hoped (proceeds our author) that no Engliſhman could be found, whom the menaces of our own coloniſts, juſt reſcued from the French, would not move to indignation, like that of the Scythians, who, returning from war, found themſelves excluded from their own houſes by their ſlaves."

We have heard of a chimney-ſweeper who fancied himſelf aſſociated in the ſovereignty of America, and often aſked, "Are not the Americans OUR ſubjects?" But Dr ——— ſuffers his fancy to *ramble* farther than that of the chimney-ſweeper; for before he can have the ſame cauſe of indignation as the Scythians, he muſt fancy the coloniſts are not only his *ſubjects* but his *ſlaves*, and that their claim to the benefit of their own houſes, is a *forcible entry* and *ouſter* committed in his own.

6. Though we were before told by our author, that the coloniſts have never denied the legiſlative authority of parliament, we afterwards find him aſſerting, that they "now queſtion the validity of every act of legiſlation. They

conſider themſelves as emancipated from obedience, and as being *no longer the ſubjects of the Britiſh crown.*" We are willing to overlook the contradiction between this and our author's *former* aſſertion; but to preſerve his veracity from an impeachment even by the former imputation of ignorance ſeems hardly practicable; for *negative ignorance* will not juſtify *poſitive falſehood*; on the contrary, when a writer ſteps forth, and deliberately charges three millions of people with having renounced their allegiance to the Britiſh crown, it is not ſufficient that he does not know that his charge is not true; for it is neceſſary that he ſhould know it to be true. But it is, on the contrary, notorious, that however the authority of parliament may have been diſputed, the ſovereignty of the crown, or of the perſon of the king, has not been denied, or even queſtioned, in a ſingle inſtance, verbally or in writing, by the *wildeſt ſons of liberty* in any Britiſh American colony.

7. Our author, looking forward to the conqueſt of the colonies, ſays, "When they are reduced to obedience, may that obedience be ſecured by ſtricter laws and ſtronger obligations!" and he afterwards adds the following obſervation, which ſeems intended to promote confiſcations, and other attendant puniſhments; tho' not, as we charitably hope, with an expectation of receiving any valuable American forfeiture as the reward of his preſent performance. "Nothing (adds he) can be more noxious to ſociety, than that erroneous clemency which, when a rebellion is ſuppreſſed, exacts no forfeiture, and eſtabliſhes no ſecurity, but leaves the rebels in their former ſtate."

Towards the cloſe of this anſwer, our author conſents to "interrupt for a while this dream of conqueſt, ſettlement, and ſupremacy," and to reflect, that "*we may poſſibly* be checked in our career of reduction; may be reduced to peace on equal terms, or driven from the Weſtern continent, and forbidden to violate a ſecond time the happy borders of the land of liberty." Should this ever happen, we ſhall have abundant cauſe to reprobate thoſe meaſures and principles for which our author is a zealous, if not a ſucceſsful advocate." M.

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"When civil dudgeon firſt grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why;
When hard words, jealouſies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears;
When goſpel-trumpeter, ſurrounded
With long-ear'd rout, to battle ſounded;
And pulpit, drum eccleſiaſtic,
Was beat with fiſt, inſtead of a ſtick." C.

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ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

W. *after the name of a place*, Wales; C. Cinque-port; p. *that the election was petitioned againſt.*

A figure prefixed to a member's name, — has ſat in that number of parliaments.

Figures at the end of the line, — the number on the poll.

Figures incloſed thus [ ], *— choſen for the two places ſo numbered.*

f. *prefixed to figures ſo incloſed, — ſits for this place, though choſen likewiſe for that whoſe number is subjoined.*

u. *prefixed, — unſucceſsful candidate.*

r. *annexed, — reelected for the ſame place.*

pl. *annexed, — has a place under the crown. If the place be mentioned, this mark is omitted.*

d. *annexed, — dead.*

l. *annexed, — has left his ſeat upon trial.*

d. e. *annexed, — found duly elected on trial.*

v. pl. *annexed, — has vacated his ſeat by accepting a place.*

v. l. *annexed, — has vacated his ſeat by ſucceeding to a peerage.*

Names in the Italic character, — choſen ſince the general election.

ENGLAND.

1. *Abingdon, Berkſhire. p.*
John Mayor, 30 majority
u. Nathaniel Bayley
Election found void, the member, when returned, being high ſheriff for the county of Berks.
John Mayor reelected

2. *Agmondeſham, Bucks.*
6 William Drake, ſen. r.
2 William Drake, jun. r.

3. *St Albon's, Hertf.*
2 Sir Richard Sutton, Bt, r. pl.
2 John Radcliffe r.

4. *Aldborough, in Suff.*
5 Thomas Fonnereau [227]
Richard Combe

5. *Aldborough, in York.*
Charles Wilkinſon
Abel Smith

6. *Andover, Hamp.*
2 Sir J. Gr. Gridlin, K. B. pl. 18
2 Benjamin Lethieullier 13
u. —— Bollen 7

7. *Anglefea county, W.*
Viſcount Cathells

8. *Appleby, Weſt.*
4 Philip Honeywood, pl.
2 George Johnſtone, f. [63]

9. *Arundel, Suſſ.*
6 Thomas Brand
George Lewis Newnham

10. *Aſhburton, Dev.*
2 Robert Palk
4 Charles Boone

11. *Aylesbury, Bucks.*
2 John Aubrey 215
4 Anthony Bacon 222
u. John Durand 197
u. —— Lowndes 196

12. *Banbury, Oxf.*
4 Lord North, K. G. r. pl.

12. *Barnſtaple, Dev. p.*
2 John Cleveland pl.
William Devaynes
u. Den. Rolle

14. *Bath, Som.*
3 John Smith 29
Abel Moyſey, junior 19
u. Sir J. S. Sebright 10

15. *Beaumaris, Angl. W.*
2 Sir Hugh Williams, Bt, r. pl.

16. *Bedfordſhire.*
3 Earl of Upper Oſſory pl. 1078
4 Robert Ongley 986
u. Hon. Thomas Hampden Trevor 715

17. *Bedford town. p.*
Sir William Wake, Bt, l. 541
Robert Sparrow 530
u. Samuel Whitbread d. e. 613
u. John Howard 582

18. *Bedwin, Wilts.*
Earl of Courtown v. pl.
2 Paul Methuen
Lord Cranborne

19. *Bereaſton, Devon.*
5 Sir Fr. Henry Drake, Bt, pl.
4 Hon. George Hobart, Bt

20. *Berkſhire.*
2 John Elwes
Chriſtopher Griffith

21. *Berwick upon Tweed, Northum. p.*
Jacob Wilkinſon
Hon. John Vaughan pl.

22. *Beverly, York.*
2 Sir James Pennyman, Bt 719
2 George Forſter Tuffnell, K. B 540
u. Sir Charles Thomſon 428

23. *Bewdley, Worc.*
William Henry Lyttelton

24. *Biſhop's Caſtle, Shrop.*
3 George Clive
2 Henry Strachey

25. *Blechingley, Surry.*
2 Sir Robert Clayton, Bt, r.
2 Frederick Standert r.

26. *Bodmyn, Corn.*
George Hunt - 27
James Laroche - 25
u. Henry Dogge 5

27. *Boroughbridge, York.*
Charles Mellith [192.]
Anthony Eyre

28. *Boſſiney, Cornw.*
2 Lord Mountſtuart pl.
2 Hon. H. Lawes Luttrel pl.

29. *Boſton, Line.*
5 Lord Robert Bertie r. pl.
4 Charles Amcotts r.

30. *Brackley, Northamp.*
2 William Egerton r. pl.
3 Timothy Caſwall r. pl.

31. *Bramber, Suſſ.*
Sir Henry Gough, Bt
4 Thomas Thornton

32. *Brecon county, W.*
3 Charles Morgan r. pl.

33. *Brecon town. W.*
2 Charles Van r.

34. *Bridgenorth, Shrop.*
3 Lord Pigot r.
2 Thomas Whitmore r.

35. *Bridgewater, Som.*
2 Hon. Ann Poulett r.
2 Benjamin Allen r.

36. *Bridport, Dorſ.*
4 Thomas Coventry 121
Hon. L. Ferdinand Cary pl. 78
u. Sam. Freeman 70

37. *Briſtol city, Som. p.*
Henry Cruger, jun 3565
3 Ed. Burke f. [150] d. e. 2707
u. Matthew Brickdale 2456
u. Viſcount Clare 283

38. *Buckinghamſhire.*
4 Ralph Earl Verney
Hon. George Grenville pl.

39. *Bucking-*

39. *Buckingham town.*
2 James Grenville, junior
Richard Grenville pl.

40. *Callington, or Kellington, Cornw.*
2 William Shrine
John Dyke Acland

41. *Calne, Wiltshire.*
2 John Dunning
3 Isaac Barré

42. *Cambridgeshire.*
3 Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bt r.
2 Sir Samson Gideon, Bt r.

43. *Cambridge university.*
Marquis of Granby
2 Richard Croftes r.

44. *Cambridge town.*
5 Hon. Ch. Sloane Cadogan pl.
6 Soame Jenyns pl
u. —— Byde
u. —— Meek

45. *Camelford, Cornw.*
John Amyand
Francis Herne

46. *Canterbury city, Kent.*
3 Richard Milles 856
Sir W. Mayne, Bt, f. [94.] 761
u. Sir W. Lynch 438
u. Sir Philip Hales 177

47. *Cardiff town, Glam. W.*
3 Her. Mackworth r. f. [156]

48. *Caernarvonshire. W.*
4 Viscount Lisburne r. pl.

49. *Cardigan town. W. p.*
Sir R. Smith, Bt, r. 1488
u. Thomas Johnes, jun. 980

50. *Carlisle, Cumb.*
2 Fletcher Norton f. [63.] 319
Anthony Storer 310
u. George Musgrave 153
u. R. Milbourne 133

51. *Carmarthenshire. W.*
3 Rt Hon. George Rice r. pl.

52. *Carmarthen town. W.*
John Adams, f. [246.]

53. *Carnarvonshire. W. p.*
Thomas Atheton Smith
u. Sir T. Wynne

54. *Carnarvon town. W.*
2 Glynn Wynn r.

55. *Castleriſing, Norf.*
2 Alexander Wedderburn, Solicitor-General, [180]
Robert Mackreth
Savile Finch

56. *Cheshire.*
4 Samuel Egerton r. d.
3 John Crewe r.

57. *Chester city.*
4 Hon. Thomas Grosvenor r.
3 Rich. Wilbraham Bootle r.

58. *Chichester city, Suss.*
3 Hon. William Keppel r. pl.
4 Rt Hon. Thomas Conolly r.

59. *Chippenham, Wilts.*
7 Sir Edward Bayntun, Bt, pl.
Samuel Marsh

60. *Christchurch, Hamp.*
3 James Harris
Hon. Thomas Villiers Hyde

61. *Cirencester, Glouc.*
4 James Whitthead 414
Samuel Blackwell 318
u. Ecount Cafwell 174

62. *Clitheroe, Lanc.*
5 Thomas Lister r.
4 Atheton Curzon r.

63. *Cockermouth, Cumb.*
2 George Johnstone pl. [8.]
2 Fletcher Norton [50.]
Maj. Ralph Gowland
Serj. James Adair

64. *Colchester, Essex.*
4 Isaac Martin Rebow r.
5 Charles Gray r.

65. *Corfecastle, Dors.*
5 John Bond r.
2 John Jenkinson r. pl.

66. *Cornwall county.*
2 Sir William Lemon, Bt 1099
3 Sir J. Molesworth, Bt 1050
u. John Buller 900
u. H. M. Pread 892

67. *Coventry city, War.*
Edward Roe Yoe 1571
2 Walter Waring 1111
u. Thomas Green 827

68. *Cricklade, Wilts. p.*
5 Arnold Nesbitt 138
William Earle d. 152
u. Hen. Maccullach 69
u. George Dewar 4
Election found void.
Samuel Peach 54
George Dewar 41
u. *Samuel Petree* 6

69. *Cumberland county.*
4 Sir Ja. Lowther pl. [252] 976
2 Henry Fletcher, 876
u. Sir Joseph Pennington, Bt 365

70. *Dartmouth, Dev.*
4 Viscount Howe r. pl.
3 Richard Hopkins r. pl.

71. *Denbighshire. W.*
2 Sir W. Williams Wynne, Bt

72. *Denbigh town. W.*
5 Richard Middleton r. pl.

73. *Derbyshire.*
5 Lord George Cavendish r.
2 Godfrey Bagnall Clarke r. d.
Hon. Nathaniel Curzon

74. *Derby town. p.*
5 Lord Frederick Cavendish r. pl.
5 Wenman Coke r. pl. [172]
John Gisborne 343
u. *Mr Coke* 329

75. *Devizes, Wilts.*
3 Charles Garth r.
3 James Sutton r.

76. *Devonshire.*
6 Sir Richard Warwick Bampfyld, Bt r.
3 John Parker r.

77. *Dorsetshire.*
4 Humphry Sturt
George Pitt, jun.

78. *Dorchester, Dors. p.*
3 John Damer
2 William Ewer
u. Anthony Chapman

79. *Dover, Kent. C.*
2 John Henniken
John Trevanion

80. *Downton, Wilts. p.*
5 Thomas Duncombe l. 22
2 Thomas Dummer l. 22
u. William Cooper d. e. 11
u. Sir Philip Hales, Bt d. e. 10

81. *Droitwich, Worc.*
3 Thomas Foley, junior
Andrew Foley

82. *Dunwich, Suff.*
2 Gerard William Van Neck r.
2 Miles Barne r.

83 *Durham county.*
2 Sir Thomas Clavering, Bt
Sir John Eden, Bt

84. *Durham city.*
3 John Lambton pl.
6 John Tempest
u. Mark Milbank declined.

85. *Eastloe, Cornw.*
3 John Buller pl. [131.]
4 Sir Charles Whitworth, Kt v. pl.
William Graves

86. *St Edmundsbury, Suff.*
3 Rt Hon. Augustus John Hervey pl. v. f.
2 Sir Charles Davers, Bt
u. Charles Fitzroy
Rt Hon. Henry Seymour Conway.

87 *Essex county. p.*
3 John Luther 2262
3 John Conyres 2155
u. Lord Waltham 1313

88. *Evesham, Worc.*
3 John Rushout 490
3 Henry Seymour 373
u. Lord Millington 241
u. George Durant 64

89. *Exeter city, Dev.*
4 John Rolly Walter
Charles Warwick Bampfylde

90. *Eye, Suff.*
2 Hon. John St John
2 Col. Richard Burton Phillipson

91. *Flintshire. W.*
4 Sir Roger Mostyn, Bt r. pl.

92. *Flint*

92. *Flint town.* W.
3 Sir John Glynn, Bt r.
93. *Fowey, Cornw.*
2 Philip Rashleigh
Molyneux Shuldham pl.
94. *Gatton, Sur.*
Sir William Mayne, Bt [46]
Robert Scott [265]
Robert Mayne
William Adam
95. *St Germains, Cornw.*
5 Edward Elliot pl.
2 Benjamin Langlois
96. *Glamorganshire. W.*
3 Hon. George Venables Vernon r.
97. *Gloucestershire.*
3 Edward Southwell
2 Sir William Guise, Bt r.
98. *Gloucester city.*
5 Charles Barrow r.
5 G. Augustus Selwyn r. pl.
99. *Grampound, Cornw.*
6 Rt Hon Sir Joseph Yorke, K. B. pl.
Richard Aldworth Neville
100. *Grantham, Line.*
4 Lord George Sutton
2 Sir Brownlow Cust, Bt
101. *Grimsby, Line.*
Evelyn Anderton pl.
Joseph Mellish
102. *East Grinstead, Suff.*
6 Lord George Germain r. pl.
3 Lt-Gen John Irwine r.
103. *Guildford, Sur.*
4 Rt Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton Kt r. pl.
4 George Onslow r. pl.
104. *Harwich, Essex.*
3 Lt-Gen Edward Harvey
3 John Robinson pl.
105. *Hedgeware, Sur. p.*
Th. Mac Mahon pl. d. e. 61
Sir Merrick Burrell, Bt pl. d. e. 61
u. William Burke 40
u. Henry Reily 40
106. *Hedingt, Suff. C.*
3 Viscount Palmerston pl.
3 Rt Hon. Ch. Jenkinson pl.
107. *Hereford West, Pemb. W.*
5 William Edwardes r.
108. *Heydon, Cornw. p.*
Marquis of Carmarthen l.
Francis Owen l.
u. Rt. C. Cust pl. d. e.
u. Philip York d. e.
109. *Herefordshire.*
6 Thomas Foley 2458
Sir George Cornewall, Bt 1903
u. Rt Hon. Th. Harley 1631
110. *Hertford city.*
3 John Calvert
3 Sir Richard Symons, Bt r.
111. *Hertfordshire.*
3 William Plummer 2588
2 Thomas Halsey 1540
u Viscount Grimston 1081
112. *Hertford town.*
5 John Calvert
2 Paule Fellde r.
113. *Heydon, York.*
5 Sir Charles Saunders, Kt r pl.
2 Bellby Thomlon r.
114. *Heytesbury Wilts.*
4 William A'Court Ashe pl.
2 Hon William Gordon v. pl. re-elected
115. *Higham Ferrers, Northamp.*
4 Frederick Montagu r.
116. *Hindon, Wilts. p.*
Richard Smith } Disfranchised
Th. Brand Hollis }
u. Richard Beckford }
u. James Calthorpe }
117. *Honiton, Dev. p.*
4 Sir George Yonge, Bt 429
Lawrence Cox 305
u. —— Baring 104
118. *Horsham, Suff.*
2 James Wallace pl.
3 Rt Hon. Jeremiah Dyson pl.
119. *Huntingdonshire.*
2 Earl Ludlow r.
2 Viscount Hinchinbrook r. pl.
120. *Huntingdon town.*
2 Hon. William Augustus Montagu
George Wombwell
121. *Hythe, Kent C.*
3 Sir Charles Farnaby
2 William Evelyn pl.
122. *Ilchester, Som. p.*
3 Peregrine Cust pl.
William Innes
u. —— Bayley
123. *Ipswich, Suff.*
4 Thomas Staunton 244
2 William Wollaston 357
u Francis Lord Orwell 160
124. *Ives, Cornw. p.*
William Fraser l.
3 Adam commond d. e.
u Thomas Durant
125. *Kent county.*
2 Hon. Charles Marham
2 Thomas Knight junior
126. *King's Lynn, Norf.*
4 Hon. Thomas Walpole
2 Crisp Molyneux
127. *Kingston upon Hull, York p.*
5 Ld R Manners pl. 1067
David Hartley 625
u. —— shirley 597
128. *Knaresborough, York*
3 Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham r. pl.
3 Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bt r d
Lord George Henry Cavendish
129. *Lancashire.*
Lord Stanley
2 Sir Thomas Egerton, Bt
130. *Lancaster town.*
3 Sir George Warren, K. B. r.
2 Lord Richard Cavendish r.
131. *Launceston, Cornw.*
5 Rt Hon Humphrey Morice pl. f. [168.] 17
3 John Buller r. pl. f. [85.] 12
u Richard Bull 8
u. John Arscott 1
132. *Leicestershire.*
Hon. Thomas Noel v. f.
4 Sir John Palmer, Bt
J. P. Hungerford
133. *Leicester town.*
2 Hon Booth Grey
John Darker
134. *Leominster Heref.*
6 Viscount Bateman r. pl.
4 Thomas Hill r.
135. *Leskard, Cornw.*
Edward Gibbon
2 Samuel Salt
136. *Lestwithiel, Cornw.*
Viscount Fairford
2 Charles Brett
137. *Lewes, Suff.*
Sir Thomas Miller, Bt
2 Thomas Hay pl.
u Hon John Trevor
u. William Kempe
138 *Lincolnshire.*
3 Lord Brownlow Bertie
Charles Anderton Pelham
139. *Lincoln city.*
Lord Lumley
2 Robert Vyner, junior
u Coningsby Sibthorpe
140. *Litchfield city, Staff.*
3 George Anson r.
3 Thomas Gilbert r. pl.
141 *Liverpool, Lanc.*
4 Rt Hon Sir William Meredith, Bt pl
Richard Pennant r
142 LONDON, *Midd.*
2 John Sawbridge 3456
George Hayley 3390
2 Richard Oliver 3354
2 Rt Hon. Fred. Bull 3296
u William Baker 2802
u Brass Crosby 1913
u. John Roberts 1398
143. *Ludlow, Shrop.*
Viscount Villiers
Edward Clive
144 *Luggershall, Wilts.*
2 Lord Melbourne
Lord George Gordon

145. *Lyme Regis, Dorf.*
2 Hon Henry Fane r. pl.
2 Henry Fane r.

146. *Lymington, Hamp.*
6 Sir Harry Burrard, Bt pl.
Edward Morant

147. *Maidstone, Kent.*
Sir Horatio Mann, K. B. 541
2 Lord Guernsey 458
u. Robert Gregory 226

148. *Maldon, Essex p.*
Hon. Richard Savage Naffau pl.
John Strutt
u. Lord Waltham

149. *Malmsbury, Wilts.*
2 Hon. Charles James Fox pl.
William Strahan

150. *Malton, York.*
Seville Finch
3 Edmund Burke [37.]
William Wedael

151. *Marlborough, Wilts.*
3 Hon. James Brudenell r. pl.
3 Sir James Long, Bt r.

152. *Marlow, Bucks.*
John Borlafe Warren 190
6 William Clayton 151
u. William Dickenfon 76

153. *St Maw's, Cornw.*
5 Viscount Clare pl.
Hon. Hugh Boscawen
Melcombe Regis See *Weymouth.*

154. *Merionethshire, W.*
Evan Lloyd Vaughan

155. *St Michael's, Cornw.*
3 James Scawen [229.]
3 John Stevenson
Hon Thomas Howard

156. *Midhurst, Suff.*
3 Herbert Mackworth [47.]
4 Clement Tudway [245.]
Hon H S Conway
John Ord

157. *Middlesex.*
3 Rt Hon. John Wilkes
2 John Glynn

158. *Milborn Port, Som.*
Hon. F. Luttrel d. c. 87 } Double ret.
Ch. Wolfeley pl. d. c. 87 }
4 Edward Walter 37 }
H Hawkins Browne 37 }

159. *Minehead, Som.*
2 Henry Fownes Luttrell v. pl.
John Fownes Luttrell
Thomas Pownel

160. *Monmouthshire.*
2 John Hanbury r.
2 John Morgan r.

161. *Monmouth town.*
2 Sir John Stepney, Bt r.

162. *Morpeth, Northumb. p.*
Francis Eyre l. 162
Peter Delme
u. Hon. W. Byron d. c. 130
u. T. C. Bigge

163. *Montgomeryshire. W.*
William Mostyn Owen 700
u. Watkin Williams 624

164. *Montgomery. W.*
2 Whitshed Keene pl.

165 *Newark, Not.*
George Sutton 595
2 Maj.-Gen. H. Clinton 436
u. Conf. Sibthorpe 217

166. *Newcastle under Line, Staff.*
Viscount Chewton pl.
4 Sir George Hay, Kt pl.

167. *Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumb.*
7 Sir Walter Blacket, Bt 1432
4 Sir Mathew White Ridley, Bt pl. 1411
u. Hon. Conf. J. Phipps 795
u. Thomas Delaval 677

168 *Newport, Cornw.*
5 Rt Hon. H. Morice pl. [131]
4 Richard Bull
John Frederick

169. *Newport, Hamp.*
Sir Richard Worsley, Bt
2 Hans Sloane pl.

170. *Newton, Lanc.*
3 Anthony James Keck r.
R. Ver. Atherton Gwillym r.

171. *Newton, Hamp.*
7 Sir John Barrington, Bt
4 Harcourt Powel r. v. pl.
William Ambler

172. *Norfolk.*
2 Sir Edward Astley, Bt
5 Wenman Coke pl. f. [74]

173. *Northallerton, York.*
5 Daniel Lafcelles
Henry Peirse

174. *Northamptonshire.*
3 Lucy Knightley
Thomas Powys

175. *Northampton town.*
2 Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache 785
Sir George Robinson, Bt 691
u. Sir James Longham 267

176. *Northumberland.*
Lord Algernon Percy 1235
Sir W. Middleton, Bt 1099
u. Sir J. Hussey Delaval 1083
u. Will. Fenwick 763

177. *Norwich city, Norf.*
Sir Harbord Harbord, Bt r.
Edward Bacon r.

178. *Nottinghamshire.*
2 Earl of Lincoln
3 Hon. Th. Willoughby v. f.
Lord Edward Cavendish Bentinck

179. *Nottingham town.*
3 Sir Charles Sedley, Bt
4 Hon. William Howe pl.
u. Lord Ed. C. C. Bentinck
u. John Plumket

180. *Oakhampton, Dev.*
4 Richard Vernon pl.
2 Alex Wedderburn, Sol.-Gen. f [55.]

181. *Orford, Suff.*
3 Viscount Beauchamp r pl.
2 Hon. Robert Seymour Conway r. pl.

182. *Oxfordshire.*
3 Lord Charles Spencer r. pl.
2 Viscount Wenman r.

183. *Oxford university.*
6 Sir Roger Newdigate, Bt r.
2 Francis Page r.

184. *Oxford city.*
2 Lord Robert Spencer pl.
2 Hon. Peregrine Bertie pl.

185. *Pembrokeshire. W.*
2 Hugh Owen of Landfhipping r.

186. *Pembroke town. W.*
Hugh Owen of Pembroke

187. *Penryn, Cornw.*
2 Sir G. Osborne, Bt pl. 139
William Chaytor 99
u. John Rogers 81

188. *Peterborough city, Northa. p.*
2 Richard Benyon 259
2 Matthew Wyldbore 219
u. Hon. Ja. Phipps 235

189. *Petersfield, Hamp. p.*
2 Sir Abraham Hume, Bt
2 William Jolliffe pl.
u. Hon. John Luttrell

190. *Plymouth, Dev.*
7 Viscount Barrington r. pl.
2 Sir Charles Hardy, Kt r. pl.

191. *Plympton, Dev.*
Sir Richard Philipps, Bt
3 Paul Henry Ourry v. pl.
John Durand

192. *Pontefract, York. p.*
Sir John Goodrick, Bt d. c. 130
Charles Mellish f. [27.] d. c. 130
u. Hon. Charles James Fox 252
u. James Hare 252

193. *Poole, Dorf. p.*
2 Joshua Mauger d. c. 55
3 Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. d. c. 59
u. Hon. Charles James Fox 5
u. John Williams 2

194 *Portsmouth, Hamp.*
5 Rt Hon. Sir Ed. Hawke, K. B. Vice Admiral of G. Britain, 64
2 Peter Taylor, 37
u. —— Iremonger 34

195. *Preston, Lanc.*
2 Sir Henry Hoghton, Bt r.
3 Maj.-Gen. J. Burgoyne r. pl.

196. *Queenborough, Kent.*
6 Hon. Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.
Sir Walter Rawlifon, Kt.

197. *Radnor*

197. *Radnor county, W.*
2 Chafe Price 340
u. Thomas Johnes 319
198. *New Radnor, W. p.*
John Lewis l
u. Edward Lewis d. e.
199. *Reading, Berk.*
Francis Annesley 327
4 John Dodd 302
u. John Waller 251
200. *East Retford, Not.*
Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton pl. [251]
2 Sir Cecil Wray, Bt
Hon. William Hanger
201. *Richmond, York.*
3 Rt Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bt [301]
3 Thomas Dundas [298]
Charles Dundas
202. *Ripon, York.*
7 William Aislabie r. pl.
2 Charles Allanson r
203. *Rochester, Kent.*
2 Robert Gregory 349
2 George Finch Hatton 293
u. Sir Thomas Pye 252
204. *New Romney, Kent, C.*
3 Sir Edward Dering, Bt
3 Richard Jackson pl.
205. *Rutlandshire.*
7 Thomas Noel r.
4 G. Bridges Brudenell r. pl.
206. *Rye, Suss. C.*
Rose Fuller
Middleton Onslow v. pl.
George Onslow
207. *Ryegate, Sur.*
5 Hon. John Yorke r. pl.
2 Sir Charles Cooke, Bt r. pl.
208. *Saltash, Cornw.*
Thomas Bradshaw pl. d.
3 Grey Cooper pl.
Sir Charles Whitworth, Kt
209. *Sandwich, Kent, C.*
4 Philip Stephens pl.
William Hey
210. *New Sarum, Wilts*
2 Viscount Folkestone
2 William Hussey
u. Hon. Dawkins declined the poll
211. *Old Sarum, Wilts.*
Pinkney Wilkinton
4 Thomas Pitt
212. *Scarborough, York.*
2 Earl of Tyrconnel
Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt v. pl. re-elected
213. *Seaford, Suss. C. p.*
4 Viscount Gage pl. 28
2 George Medley 28
u. John Clutwood 58
u. Steph. Sayre 58
214. *Shaftsborough, Dorf. p.*
2 Francis Sykes l. 284
2 Thomas Rumbold l. 248
u. Hans W. Mortimer d. e. 122
215. *Shoreham, Suss. p.*
Charles Goring
5 Rt Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bt pl.
216. *Shrewsbury, Shrop. p.*
Lord Clive d
Charleton Leighton l.
2 u William Pulteney d. e.
Thomas Corbet
217. *Shropshire, or Salop.*
3 Charles Baldwyn
5 Noel Hill
218. *Somersetshire.*
2 Richard Hippisley Coxe
Edward Philips
219. *Southampton county, p.*
3 Sir Simeon Stuart, Bt r. pl.
2 Sir Hen. Paulet Saint John r.
220. *Southampton town, p.*
5 Rt Hon. Hans Stanley 356
John Fleming 303
u. Lord Charles Montagu 88
221. *Southwark, Sur.*
Nathaniel Polhill 1195
3 Henry Thrale 1026
u. William Lee 741
u. Sir Abraham Hume 457
222. *Staffordshire.*
4 Sir William Bagott, Bt r.
2 Sir J. Wrottesley, Bt r. pl.
223. *Stafford town.*
3 Hugo Meynell pl.
2 Richard Whitworth
224. *Stamford, Linc.*
2 Sir G. Howard, K. B. pl.
Henry Ceeil
225. *Steyning, Suss.*
2 Th. Edwards Freeman pl.
Filmer Honeywood
226. *Stockbridge, Hamp. p.*
4 Lord Irnham 78
Hon. John Luttrell pl. 83
u. —— Widmore 31
u. —— Crowe 29
227. *Sudbury, Suff. p.*
5 Th. Fonnereau l. [4] 181
W. Champion Cretpigny l. 179
u. Sir W. Hanmer d. e. 74
u. Sir Patrick Blake d. e. 73
228. *Suffolk county.*
3 Sir Th. Charles Bunbury, Bt r.
4 Rowland Holt r.
229. *Surry county.*
3 Sir Fr. Vincent, Bt 2017
3 James Scawen f. [155] 1656
u. Sir Joseph Mawbey 1390
230. *Suffex county.*
3 Lord George Henry Lennox pl. 3383
Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bt pl. 1966
u. Sir James Peachy 1855
231. *Tamworth, Staff.*
2 Th. De Grey, jun. pl. 191
3 Edward Thurlow, Attorney-General 186
u. Isaac Brown 118
232. *Tavistock, Dev.*
5 Rt Hon Richard Rigby pl.
2 Hon. Richard Fitz-Patrick, jun. pl.
233. *Taunton, Som. p.*
Hon. Edward Stratford l. 254
3 Nathaniel Webb l. 260
u. Alex. Popham d. e. 201
u. Haliday d. e. 202
234. *Tewksbury, Glouc.*
5 Sir William Codrington, Bt
2 Joseph Martin
235. *Thetford, Norf.*
4 Hon. Charles Fitzroy pl.
3 Charles Fitzroy Scudamore
236. *Thirske, York.*
2 Sir Th. Frankland, Bt pl.
Thomas Frankland
237. *Tiverton, Dev.*
5 Nathaniel Ryder r.
2 Sir John Duntze, Bt r.
238. *Totnes, Dev p.*
2 Sir Phillip Jennings Clerke, Bt 64
James Amyatt 36
u. Pet. Burrell 32
239. *Tregony, Cornw.*
2 Hon. G. Lane Parker pl.
Alexander Leith
240. *Truro, Cornw.*
4 George Boscawen, jun. pl.
2 Bamber Gascoyne pl.
241. *Wallingford, Berks.*
2 John Cator
Sir Robert Barker, Kt
u. Hon. Fr. T. Wenman, declined
242. *Wareham, Dorf.*
5 Rt Hon. William Gerald Hamilton pl.
Christopher D'Oyly
243. *Warwickshire.*
2 Thomas George Skipwith
Sir Charles Holte, Bt
u. John Mordaunt
244. *Warwick town.*
2 Hon. Charles Francis Greville pl.
Hon. Robert Fulke Greville
245. *Wells, Som.*
4 Clement Tudway r. f. [156]
3 Robert Child r.
246. *Wendover, Back.*
2 Joseph Bullock v. pl.
John Adams [52]
Thomas Dummer
247. *Wenlock,*

247. *Wenlock, Shrop.*
5 Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bt r.
3 George Forrester r.
248. *Weobly, Heref.*
Sir William Lynch, K. B. pl.
John St Leger Douglas
249. *Westbury, Wilts.*
Hon. Th. Francis Wenman
2 Nathaniel Bayly
250 *Westlow, Cornw.*
William James
Charles Ogilvy
251. *Westminster, Midd. p.*
3 Earl Percy pl. d. e. 4994
Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton pl. f. [201] d. e. 4744
u. Lord Mountmorres 2531
u. Lord Mahon 2342
u. Humphrey Cotes 130
252. *Westmoreland county.*
4 Sir J. Lowther, Bt pl. [69]
Sir Michael Le Fleming, Bt
u. Thomas Fenwick
253. 254. *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis, Dorf.*
6 Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis pl.
3 William Chaffin Grove
2 John Purling
2 John Tucker pl.
255. *Whitchurch, Hamp.*
4 Rt Hon. Thomas Townshend, jun
Viscount Middleton
256 *Wigan, Lanc.*
2 George Byng r.
2 Beaumont Hotham r.
257. *Wilton, Wilts.*
7 Hon. Nicholas Herbert r. pl. d.
2 Henry Herbert r. d.
258. *Wiltshire.*
2 Charles Penruddocke r.
2 Ambrose Goddard r.
259 *Winchelsea, Suss. C.*
5 Arnold Nesbitt
2 Ch. Wolfran Cornwall pl.
260. *Winchester, Hamp.*
3 Henry Penton v. pl.
Lovell Stanhope pl.
261. *Windsor, Berks.*
4 Hon. Augustus Keppel r. pl.
2 Hon. John Montagu r.
262. *Woodstock, Oxf.*
2 John Skynner pl.
William Eden pl.
263. *Worcestershire.*
4 Rt Hon. William Dowdeswell r. d.
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2 Charles Turner
4 Lord John Cavendish
u. Martin B. Hawke, declined.

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2 Alexander Garden
272. *Airshire.*
Sir Adam Fergusson, Bt
u. David Kennedy
273. *Argyleshire.*
2 Lt-Col. Ad. Livingstone r.
274. *Bamffshire.*
3 Earl Fife r.
275. *Berwickshire.*
3 James Pringle, jun. of Stitchill r. pl.
276. *Buteshire.*
2 Hon. James Stuart
277. *Clackmannanshire. p.*
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279. *Dumfriesshire.*
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280. *Edinburghshire.*
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u. Sir Alexander Gilmour
281. *Elginshire.*
Hon. Arthur Duff
282. *Fifeshire.*
3 Maj.-Gen. John Scott r.
283. *Forfarshire.*
7 Earl Panmure r. pl.
284. *Haddingtanshire.*
2 Sir George Suttie, Bt r.
285. *Invernesshire.*
3 Hon. Maj.-Gen. Simon Fraser of Lovat r.
286. *Kincardineshire.*
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3 Thomas Dundas, jun. r.
292. *Peeblesshire.*
3 Rt Hon. James Montgomery, Lord Advocate r.
293. *Perthshire.*
2 Hon. Col. James Murray of Strowan r.
294. *Renfrewshire.*
J. Craufurd, junior of Auchinames
u. Schaw Stuart
295. *Rossshire.*
5 Rt Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie r. pl.
296. *Roxburghshire.*
5 Rt Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt r. pl.
297. *Selkirkshire.*
2 John Pringle r.
298. *Stirlingshire.*
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2 Col. James Grant pl.
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303. *Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres.*
2 Lt-Col. Hector Monro r.
304. *Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverury, and Kintore.*
Staats Long Morris pl.
305. *Aberdeen, Inverberry, Montrose, Aberbrothock, and Brechin.*
2 Hon. Thomas Lyon r.
306. *Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cowpar, and St Andrew's.*
3 George Dempster r. pl.
307. *Cruille,*

307. *Craille, Kilrennie, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Anſtruther-Weſter, and Pittenweem.*
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310. *Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton.*
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311. *Haddington, Dunbar, Northerwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, p.*
2 Hon Capt J. Maitland d. c.
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312 *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk, p.*
2 Sir Ja. Cockburn, Bt pl.
u. James Dundas
313. *Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkudbright*
2 William Douglas, jun. r
314 *Wigton, New-Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehorn, p.*
William Norton l.
u Forres Dashwood d. c.
315 *Air, Irvine, Rothesay, Campbelltown, and Inverary.*
2 Sir George Macartney, K. B. pl.

See the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, vol. 36. p. 619.

The OAK and the HAZLE. A Fable.

A Pert young Hazle once beſpoke,
In terms like theſe, a ſturdy Oak.
"What lofty branches ſtill are ſpread
Around your vaſt extenſive head!
And what a piece of fertile ground
Your root encompaſſes around!
Your bulk, how vaſt! but, pray, what uſe
Does all your mightineſs produce?
So horrid brackiſh is your fruit,
The taſte of ſwine 'twill only ſuit;
While I, a low and ſimple tree,
A pigmy unto giant thee,
A pleaſing milky burden bear,
Admir'd by all the young and fair,
Who ever liſten to the cry
Of Hazle-nuts, come crack, and try!
But when were acorns ever known,
Thus to be ſung about the town?
Were I the farmer, well I know,
I'd ſend you ſomewhere elſe to grow,
Nor let you longer thus expand,
To over-ſhadow half my land;
And in your place I'd Hazle put,
There is ſome profit in a nut."
"Thou empty thing," the Oak reply'd,
"I anſwer but to check thy pride;
For 'tis beneath an Oak like me,
To anſwer ſuch a twig as thee:
Know, from my trunk are bulwarks made,
Employ'd to diſtant worlds in trade;
Or when invidious foes appear,
O'er the ocean thunders bear;
When fleets engage in fire and ſmoke,
Would Hazles do as well as Oak;
A veſſel form'd of wood of thine,
Call it — the nut ſhell of the line?
Your emptineſs no longer ſhow,
To talk of what you do not know;
Crack of your nuts, but crack no jokes
In future with us tough old Oaks;
A ſapling gather'd from my head,
If well apply'd, would ſtrike thee dead."
To fops and fools the moral's ſhewn,
Boaſt not what trifles are your own.

The CAT and LINNETS. A Fable.

A Cage beſide the window hung,
Where oft two ſprightly linnets ſung,
And oft their notes, ſo ſweet and clear,
Charm'd all the houſe, and ev'ry ear.
It fo befel out—unlucky day!
The folks were gone—perhaps to pray—
The room deſerted where they ſit:
Oh, hard decree! untoward fate!
The cage-door ſome forgot to ſcrew it,
Tho' they, poor linnets! could not view it.
A cunning cat theſe linnets ſaw,
With envy oft, and greedy maw,
And oft was forc'd her views to ſtifle;
She knew the cage ſhe could not rifle.
The room paſs enter'd now as wont,
She view'd the cage—the linnets in't—
The little flatterers open neſt—
Ye gods! what raptures fill'd her breaſt!
She ſprung upon her helpleſs prey—
The linnets fought her rage to ſtay;
"Sweet mercy," cry'd they, "grant us now!
We ne'er did harm—far leſs to you!
Bethink that we're beneath your rage,
Then violate not our little cage!
And ſpare, oh! ſpare our tender lives!
For bleſſings wait on him that gives!"
"Peace!" ſays the cat, "like moſt mankind,
I ſteal, devour, where-e'er I find—
Like them—I find you do not know me—
I ſtrive to pillage all below me." J. HALL.

To the Feathered Young Ladies.

DEar, charming girls! in whom I trace
Your once-lov'd mothers thro' their race,
(And ſtill enough of fond deſire
Remains to light chaſte Friendſhip's fire),
Attend! nor let the ear of youth
Deſpiſe the voice of age and truth.
Avoid the wild extremes of dreſs;
Virtue and wiſdom ſhun exceſs:
The boſom bare, the tucker flaming,
Prove ſomething to that boſom wanting;
And lofty heads, in proud attire,
Seldom to better heights aſpire.
With warlike croſt let heroes move!
Men are not bully'd into love;
Nor Cupid, perch'd upon a feather,
Trembling, can join two hearts together:
With ſafer aim his darts are ſped
From modeſt NUGENT's plumeleſs head.

A

A poem ſent, by the Author, with a canary-bird, to a lady who had loſt one.

GO, melodious warbler! fly;
Go, another's loſs ſupply:
One like you, both young and gay,
Fate has rudely ſnatch'd away;
Hurried o'er the Stygian river,
Where, 'tis ſaid, he's gone for ever.
Inexorable Styx! to ſeize
What was pleaſed, what could pleaſe!
Impiety bad, by meeting fate,
Thus to open ſorrow's gate.
See his miſtreſs all alone!
Hear her now his death bemoan!
See the cryſtal ſprings ſupply
Bluſhing eyes that never dry.
Go, and going ſoothe the fair,
Such-like beings claim her care:
In her tender breaſt are ſown
Gentle virtues like your own.
Truſt not me, but ſearch a proof,
Go, and dwell beneath her roof:
There for you is laid no ſnare,
There no fowlers interfere.
Yet an archer you may find,
A little roſy boy, and blind:
At his ſhoulders pinions grow
(Pinions whiter far than ſnow),
Round his neck a bow is hung,
O'er his back are arrows flung—
Arrows which were felt; when you
To a neighb'ring ſpray withdrew,
When your tiny, courteous ſpouſe,
Thrill'd her ſonnets on the boughs.
Yet he'll ne'er exhauſt his quiver
To tranſpierce your tender liver:
No: the urchin may provide
Shafts to raze another's ſide.
From delicate amuſements free,
See, ſhe turns her head to thee.
Learn her moments to beguile,
Hear her ſpeak, and ſee her ſmile:
Clap a note, you her command,
See, ſhe lifts her lily hand!
What your bill, you her engage,
See, ſhe gently moves the cage,
Your tentations to allay;
See the manna of a day!
Gentle being, raiſe your ſtrain,
Eden loſt, you now regain:
Aſk me what ſhe wants of you
In return—a ſong or two;
All her kindneſs you repay
In melodious roundelay.
What have many men to ſpare?
Nought but trembling notes and air;
Notes that can't ſo well detain
Her, as your enchanting ſtrain.
To a mind like her's, you may
Moral leſſons ſtill convey;
When you ſpread your wings for flight,
Shew what lovers do in ſpite;
When you peck her finger, then
Warn her to beware of men;
When from perch to perch you ſtray,
Shew her lovers wild and gay;
Mop'd, and ſilent in the cage,
Shew her wedlock ſhew her age;
When you chirp, and when you ſing,
Soft emotions you will bring;
Know, you teach, by ſuch like rules,
More philoſophy than ſchools.

The Muſes and Graces on a viſit to Groſvenor ſquare: A collection of original ſongs ſung by the maſkers at Mrs Crewe's elegant ball on Tueſday March 21. 4to. 1s.

Two Songs, which ſtand foremoſt in this collection.

1. The FEATHERS.

HAſte away, ye bat-fowlers, to CREWE'S let's reſort;
Spread your nets all to-night, and I'll warrant you ſport;
For I know of a *bevy* that's juſt met together,
A flock of *fine birds* there, and all in *full feather*.

Philoſophers tells us that Man is a creature,
That walks on two legs, and *unfeather'd* by nature;
But Woman a form more delightful aſſumes,
And our Fair-ones are nought but a bundle of *plumes*.

The *Feather*, they ſay, is an *emblem* deſign'd
Of the ſex's light nature, that veers with the wind;
And the different colours are laid on their wings,
To ſhow us that *Women* are *changeable* things.

Obſerve how white, yellow, blue, purple, and red,
All the tints of the rainbow are pinn'd to one head:
For *Feathers* they ranſack the air, earth, and ſea;
And a lady's rout looks like—a *menagerie*.

So cloſely they ſtick, you wou'd ſwear when you ſee 'em,
They had all made a party to rob the *Muſeum*;
Or, to *feather their neſts* well, and make their heads clever,
Had croſs'd *Leiceſter-fields*, and plunder'd poor *Lever*.

If below the fair boſom this faſhion ſhould ſpread,
And the body be *plumed* as well as the head;
It would puzzle *Buffon* in what *genus* to place,
Or what *ſpecies* allot to this new *feather'd race*.

Who knows but our girls, (we have ſeen ſtranger things),
When once they have got *feathers*, may make themſelves *wings*;
Like our ſwallows in winter, may ſoon take their flight,
And bid all their lovers and huſbands good-night!

Let's away then to CREWE's in purſuit of the Fair;
We may fling a net o'er 'em, and catch 'em all there:
Then mingling together, we'll join the gay throng,
For *you're* in *full feather*, and *I'm* in *full ſong*.

2. A new ballad: Tune, *Fill about the briſk bowl.*

YE vot'ries of Pleaſure, ſo frolic and gay,
To whom ſullen Care is unknown;
To maſking and revels fair CREWE points the way,
And teaches you here the *Bon Ton*.

Bon Ton, &c.

Here Beauty diſplays her *high plumes* to our view,
Here all her bright feathers are ſhown;
Though none of them wave on the treſſes of CREWE,
Yet ſhe to each *heart* gives the *Ton*.

See DEVONSHIRE nodding her plumes in the air!
From *Venus* ſhe's borrow'd her zone:
With wonder and rapture to gaze on this Fair,
Ev'ry ſenſe muſt confeſs is *Bon Ton*.

The bluſhes of *Hebe* in CRAVEN diſplay'd
More freſh than the roſe that's juſt blown:
Her frolics and whimſies ſo pleaſing are made,
They quickly become the *Bon Ton*.

On SEFTON and BOUVERIE who feaſts his fond eye,
Will ſoon find his heart not his own:
To conquer his paſſion, ah! why ſhou'd he try?
To love them, he'll find, is *Bon Ton*.

If lips vermeil-tinctur'd, and teeth iv'ry white,
Excite in your breaſt a fond theme;
Of STANHOPE and BARRYMORE fly from the ſight—
Refuſals with them are *Bon Ton*.

Who PEMBROKE and JERSEY unmov'd can behold,
Muſt ſure be as dull as a drone:
To theſe his ſoft paſſion none dare to unfold—
There ſilence in love is *Bon Ton*.

The peeviſh old prude, who our paſtime decries,
And *vents* out her ſpleen with a groan:
Such folly we'll pity, ſuch conture deſpite—
To ſcorn her ſhall be the *Bon Ton*.

No loiſing, no yawning, no drowſy *ennui*,
No heart cold and hard as a ſtone;
Your mutual infirmities here you ſha'n't ſee,
They here cannot be the *Bon Ton*.

Here Faſhion with Reaſon for once ſhall unite,
And wit ſhall attend at her throne;
True taſte ſhall embelliſh the feaſt of this night,
And, ſummon'd by CREWE,—give the *Ton*.

A BALLAD ſung at a late Maſquerade.

Totus mundus agit hiſtrionem.

YE motley group of dance and play,
Whom no unſocial fears invade,
Attend a needy poet's lay,
And learn the ſports of Maſquerade.

Where genius reigns, and wit abounds,
He comes to beg indulgent aid;
And, trembling, treads the mazy grounds,
Where pity ſmiles in Maſquerade.

In Grub ſtreet born, in garret bred,
He here affects no vain parade;
But meanly clad, and meaner fed,
Solicits friends in Maſquerade.

The happier ſons of wealth and eaſe,
Whom irreſiſtleſs joys perſuade,
Forſake the rural ſcenes of peace,
To revel in the Maſquerade.

The toil enduring, plodding cit,
Neglects the buſy calls of trade,
To join the votaries of wit,
And recreate in Maſquerade.

Briſk madam too, in gay attire,
Of no ſuſpicious eye afraid,
Accompanied by ruſtic 'ſquire,
Indulge their loves in Maſquerade.

The ſprightly miſs, the ſolemn prude,
The ſteady wife, and plain old-maid,
Diſdain no gallantry as rude,
But ſeek intrigues in Maſquerade.

The ſenſual rake, whoſe artful wiles
Have often innocence betray'd,
Still truſting to his faithleſs ſmiles,
Purſues freſh game at Maſquerade.

The ruddy maiden, blithe and fair,
With tranſport quits the cooling ſhade;
Of no ſeducing arts aware,
Becomes a prey to Maſquerade.

The titled Peer, and Prince ſuperb,
Who late their elegance diſplay'd,
Now hid beneath the beggar's garb,
Attend the darling Maſquerade.

Full-bottom'd phyſic, wife and ſage,
And ſtarner law—their fees evade;
With hoary-headed rev'rend age,
All hobble to the Maſquerade.

The bumpers ſparkle, joys advance,
Whilſt mirth prepares the ſerenade;
Gods, angels, devils, join the dance,
And ſhew the world in Maſquerade.

Yet, mortals! know, though bliſs ſurround,
Which no intruſive cares pervade,
Soon may'ſt thou feel Death's fatal wound!
Who lurks, unſeen, in Maſquerade.

TITUS TAG.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, March* 22. In the ſitting of the delegation laſt Saturday, the treaty of commerce with the court of Berlin was accepted and ſigned; by which all merchandiſe imported from the ports and towns of Pruſſia into Poland are to pay only two per cent. duty; but thoſe landed at Dantzick, and from thence brought into Poland, are to pay twelve per cent.

"*Hamburg, April* 4. A copy of the treaty of commerce between the King of Pruſſia and the Republic of Poland has been received here. It contains twelve articles, which are as follows. 1. Two per cent. for the productions of the countries belonging to his Pruſſian Majeſty. 2. The ſtaple duty of Konigſberg agreed to, and the foreign trade free, upon paying twelve per cent. tranſit. 3. The Poles may purchaſe what they pleaſe in Poland, paying two per cent. on the exportation, and the ſame for all Pruſſian manufactures at the entry and paſſage. 4. The ſame things may be imported from foreign parts, paying twelve per cent. 5. Advantage to the Pruſſian towns, as was mentioned in art. 17. of the plan for the act of ſeparation. 6. The city of Dantzick being entirely foreign from the King of Pruſſia, ſhall be ſubject to the ſame laws and conditions as other foreign ports, with regard to the paying of the tranſit, without any other duty on any pretence whatever. 7. To prevent any arbitrary proceedings with regard to the receipt of theſe duties, or any difficulties which may ariſe on that ſubject, his Pruſſian Majeſty has formed a tarif, which fixes the duty on every thing at the rate of two per cent. for the importation for Poland, and which ſhall ſerve as a rule for the receipt of them; and in conſequence of which the duties ſhall be exacted, only on that footing, for all goods which the Poles may import into, or export from, any of his Pruſſian Majeſty's provinces; but a duty of twelve per cent. ſhall be exacted for all that the Poles may tranſport from Poland to Dantzick and foreign parts, or from Dantzick and foreign parts into Poland. 8. Offices of receipt are to be eſtabliſhed on the frontiers. 9. All the ſubjects of the Serene Republic ſhall enjoy a perfect protection, without diſturbance. 10. The ſame granted to all Pruſſian ſubjects. 11. The ſalt-trade throughout the republic to be free, ſo that every one be permitted to ſell it; that ſalt ſhall pay no duty on entry, or cuſtom, or payment, or any other tax whatever, in Poland, except thoſe which have been hitherto paid in the grand duey of Lithuania, according to the different qualities of the ſalt; and theſe duties ſhall be eſtabliſhed per quintal of 100 Warſaw pounds. 12. As, during the troubles of Poland, it is impoſſible to include all the advantages of reciprocal commerce, the two high contracting powers reſerve, in caſe of need, the power of ſpecifying them more particularly hereafter, and to regulate them as may be moſt to their mutual advantage." Signed BENOIT. ANTONY OSTROWSKI. Dated, *Warſaw, March* 18.

"*Warſaw, March* 23. Among the different objects that have merited the attention of the delegation, that of repeopling this kingdom, great numbers of whoſe inhabitants have periſhed by its inteſtine diviſions, is not the leaſt. In conſequence, a conſtitution is formed, to repeople the country, and invite perſons of affluence to ſettle in the provinces of the republic. By this law, perſons of the middle rank (Jews, peaſants, and thoſe ſubject to any lords, excepted) are allowed to purchaſe eſtates for ready money. Foreigners willing to ſettle in the provinces of the kingdom, ſhall enjoy the ſame prerogative; which, however, will not give them a right of nobleſſe. Nevertheleſs the republic promiſes them every kind of ſecurity."

"*Warſaw, April* 11. The diet ſeparated yeſterday, after ſitting near two years. There are five nunciates who have conſtantly refuſed to ſign the new conſtitutions, and they left the hall, proteſting againſt all that had been concluded upon. The permanent council is charged with the regulation of the frontiers."

RUSSIA.

"*Moſcow, Feb.* 27. Late on Thurſday night laſt a courier arrived here from M. Romanzow, with the ratifications of the peace, which were ſigned at the Porte on the 13th of January, O. S." *L. gaz.*

"*Moſcow, March* 9. On Tueſday night laſt an expreſs arrived here from Kinburn, with an account of the evacuation of that place by the Turks, and the delivering it up to her Imperial Majeſty's troops: in conſequence of which, or-

ders were immediately ſent to the commandants of Bender and Chotzim, to withdraw their garriſons from thoſe fortreſſes, and put the Turkiſh troops in poſſeſſion of them, with the ſame formalities as had been obſerved at Kinburn.—The Empreſs has appointed General Potemkin to be Governor General of Azoph, Taganrok, Kerche, Janicale, and Kinburn." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Moſcow, March* 23. O. S. On Thurſday laſt her Imperial Majeſty was pleaſed to iſſue an ukaſe, whereby various taxes are abolliſhed; ſome of which were laid on during the late war, and others were of old ſtanding.

The taxes laid on during the war, and which are now abolliſhed, were,—The tax of eighty copecks over and above that of 1 rou. 20 cop. paid by merchants and handicraftſmen.—The tax of 200 roubles on each furnace or iron-work.—The tax of five roubles on each furnace in copper founderies.—The tax of four copecks on each pood of caſt iron.—The tenths of founded beaſs.—The tenths of the capitals employed in mines of every kind.—The additional tax of one rouble per ann. on each weaver's loom employed in fabricks, or by private perſons in their own houſes; as likewiſe the tax of one per cent. on the value of every other kind of manufactured goods: and a general liberty is given to eſtabliſh manufactories without the permiſſion of the colleges.—The taxes upon the eſtates of the Livonian nobility.

Amongſt the taxes of old ſtanding, which are now abolliſhed, were,—The tax on tanners and ſkinners work.—That on wax, on tallow-melting, on ſoap-works, on oil-manufactories, on private diſtil-works, and that on malt and hops (which though mentioned generally, is underſtood to relate to the malt and hops grown and made here).—The prohibition is taken off from all the towns and villages in the empire of erecting ſmiths ſhops, and ſmall iron-works; and they are henceforth permitted to manufacture and trade in all kinds of iron whatſoever.—There are ſeveral others of leſs importance, but they have not the ſmalleſt influence, either directly or indirectly, on foreign trade.

The ſame edict contains a number of internal regulations, together with acts of grace and pardon. It takes off all prohibitions againſt marrying without the conſent of the governors of towns or provinces, and all dues hitherto paid to obtain their permiſſion.

It admits all burghers who declare upon oath that they are poſſeſſed of a capital of five hundred roubles, into the claſs of merchants; by which they are exempted from thoſe taxes their former rank ſubjected them to; but in lieu of theſe they are to pay one per cent. upon their capital, whatever it may be, and which they are likewiſe to declare upon oath; and *vice verſa*, thoſe who have hitherto come under the denomination of merchants, but who do not actually poſſeſs a capital of five hundred roubles, return into the claſs of burghers.

All peaſants enfranchiſed by their lords, are, at their reviſion, to chuſe whether they will enter into the ſervice of government, or become burghers or merchants, that they may be taxed, or exempted from taxes, accordingly.

A general pardon is granted to all perſons concerned in the late rebellion, with an injunction, that every thing relative thereto ſhall be buried in oblivion: as alſo a releaſe to all priſoners who have been confined for any crimes whatever for the ſpace of ten years, without judgement having been paſſed upon them; nor is any crime committed ſo long ago as ten years without being brought to light, to be examined into; and this is to be henceforward a permanent law throughout the empire.

All inſolvent debtors who have been confined for the ſpace of five years, are to be releaſed.

All heirs of perſons who were indebted to the crown, are diſcharged from the payment of ſuch debts.

All nobles ſerving as ſubaltern officers, ſhall be ſubject to no other penalties and puniſhments than ſuch as are inflicted on their ſuperior officers; nor are the corporal puniſhments of the private men to be, for the future, ſo ſevere nor ſo ignominious as they have hitherto been.

The ſenate has received a ſpecial order to lower the duty on the ſale of lands, houſes, &c. from ten to ſix per cent.

On the ſame day the treaty of peace with the Porte was publiſhed in the Ruſſian language." *Lond. gaz.*

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, March* 25. The trade of Bengal being made free by a duty of eight per cent. to the Aſiatic company,

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a ſociety is formed, which is ſoon to ſend a ſhip thither upon a private expedition."

GERMANY.

"*Hamburg, March* 28. The ſenate, for the ſame reaſons that induced them laſt year to permit the importation of herrings, without adhering to the mode which had ſubſiſted at that time, have thought proper to allow theſe fiſh to be imported alſo this year, without any certificate or oath being required as to the time when the herrings were caught." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Francfort, April* 3. Letters from Bohemia adviſe, that 10,000 peaſants in the circles of Koningſgratz and Chrudemer had joined themſelves to the Moravian brethren; by which addition, that people are ſaid to amount to 80,000 in that kingdom. The Moravians, emboldened by their numbers, have demanded the free exerciſe of their religion; and have ſent deputies to ſolicit the protection of a foreign prince, who has referred them to their legitimate ſovereigns. The court of Vienna has ſent the Count Collowrath, Chancellor of Bohemia, to them; who, it is ſaid, has orders to employ all amicable means to reſtore tranquillity to that kingdom."

"*Ratiſbon, March* 31. Letters from Bohemia announce the moſt afflicting news of the revolt of the peaſants, with whom the Huſſites have joined themſelves. Theſe rebels, divided into ſeveral bodies, commit great diſorders and devaſtation in the towns and lordſhips through which they paſs; they have pillaged the beautiful town of Klumitz, belonging to Count Ferdinand de Kinſky. The lordſhips of the Count de Browne and many others have alſo been very ill treated. It is pretended that this revolt is occaſioned by a notion of the peaſants, that the higher nobility with-hold from them a patent written in letters of gold, by which the Emperor ordains, that the ſervitude and the corvées (days-work due from a vaſſal to his landlord) to which they are ſubject towards their Lords, be aboliſhed. For this reaſon they go from one ſeigniory to another demanding this patent; and on meeting with a refuſal to deliver it up to them, they ſteal, pillage, and carry away with them the officers and domeſtics of the nobility."

According to a letter from the Hague, April 14. advice was received there from Dreſden, that the Imperial troops in Bohemia had ſeized, in different places, near 2000 of the ſeditious peaſants.

"*Vienna, april* 8. Although it cannot be ſaid that the troubles in Bohemia are entirely appeaſed, tranquillity already reigns in ſome parts, even where the rebellion was hotteſt, by the good management of Gen. Oliver Wallis, who has cauſed ſeveral of the rebels to be hanged, and taken two of their chiefs who were formerly officers, and two others are cloſely purſued, who had been captains in our troops, and broke for their bad conduct. One rebel has been likewiſe hanged at Prague. The laſt letters from Bohemia mention, that the rebels have plundered ſixteen caſtles, which belong to noblemen who ſtudied to make the peaſants as happy as poſſible; among the reſt, that of Count Ernеſt Harach, who when the famine and contagious ſickneſs reigned in Bohemia, built an hoſpital for the peaſants, and ſupplied them with corn and every thing they wanted, which coſt him upwards of 40,000 Imperial florins. They treated the Counteſs of Britſchinſky, who had juſt lain-in, in a moſt cruel manner, dragging her out of bed, and throwing her child at her feet, then ſaw them both die in extreme miſery. The Counteſs de la Motte likewiſe died of a fright. The ſame letters add, that thoſe peaſants who have not abſolutely entered into the rebellion, refuſe to work, pretending that if they did, their neighbours would plunder their habitations."

"*Vienna, April* 21. The vigorous meaſures taken to ſtop the rebellion in Bohemia ſo well ſucceeded, that tranquillity is almoſt entirely re-eſtabliſhed. The peaſants have returned to the ſervice of the corvees, and the ſummer-ſeed is almoſt all ſown, except in the upper mountains, where the ſnow prevents it at preſent. His imperial Majeſty has publiſhed a general pardon for all thoſe who are not chiefs in this rebellion, and who remain quiet and obedient. Several of the chiefs have been hanged at Prague, Koningſgratz, and other places; but theſe are not the only examples that will be made, in order to keep the peaſants of Moravia quiet, who are ſubject to the corvees as well as thoſe of Bohemia, and who have begun to murmur. It is now known that a plan was formed in Bohemia to break out in an open revolt againſt the lords, which was to have been put in execution the 16th of next May."

UNITED

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Amſterdam, March* 9. On the repeated repreſentations of the Engliſh ambaſſador at the Hague, a ſhip laden with powder and other ammunition, now lying in the Texel, bound for St Euſtatia, has been detained there by order of the government."

"*Hague, April* 7. The Engliſh ambaſſador, in a conference which he had laſt Tueſday with the States-General, expreſſed to their High Mightineſſes how much the King his maſter was pleaſed with the attention they had paid to his memorial relative to ſending military ſtores to America [155.]; and it is ſaid, that, in conſequence thereof, his Excellency has ſent orders to the Engliſh ſhips that were in the Texel watching the motions of our ſhips, to quit that port immediately, and return to England."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, March* 31. A printed memorial addreſſed to the King by the Proteſtants of Guienne, is much talked of. They beſeech his Majeſty to grant them liberty of conſcience. They make uſe of every argument humanity can ſuggeſt to touch our auguſt monarch, and obtain a favour which every thing ſeems to ſolicit for them; and policy requires to keep thoſe faithful ſubjects within the kingdom, and to recall thoſe whom the error of the times obliged to leave their country. They bring certificates with them from the different places they inhabit, in which the nobility teſtify, that their patriotic virtue merits the King's goodneſs."

"*Paris, April* 11. Orders are given in all the ſea-ports of this kingdom, prohibiting the taking in any cargoes for the Engliſh colonies; and to inform thoſe who do ſo, that it will be at their own riſk."

ITALY.

"*Rome, March* 25. If one may judge by appearances, nepotiſm will have as little influence under this pontificate as under the preceding one; for the following are the contents of a letter wrote by the Pope to his ſiſter, the very day of his election.

"My dear ſiſter, and beloved daughter in Jeſus Chriſt, Counteſs Julia Braſchi Onefti, greeting, an apoſtolical bleſſing from Pius VI.

We are, by a diſpenſation of Providence, charged with the greateſt burthen that can be borne, viz. the Apoſtolic See.

We impart this to you, that you and all your family may aſſiſt us with your prayers; for without an eſpecial aſſiſtance from the Almighty, we muſt needs fall under the heavieſt yoke that can be impoſed on a man.

In conſequence, we will not have you make any public rejoicings, but we order all our relations ſtrictly to obſerve and conform to the orders we have given to the conſervator of your city; and we permit you and your ſiſter-in-law to receive viſits only till ſix o'clock in the evening.

We alſo forbid that any of our relations ſhould take the trouble to come here to viſit us; for, in that caſe, we ſhould not be able to forbear teſtifying our diſpleaſure at it.

We conclude, by giving our paternal benediction to you, your huſband, and ſon.

Given at St Peter's, the 15th of February, and firſt day of our Pontificate, in the year of grace 1775."

"*Rome, April* 5. Every thing changes appearances here in favour of the Ex-Jeſuits. The Sovereign Pontiff has not only granted them more liberty in the caſtle of St Angelo, but has ordered that they ſhould be for the future treated with great mildneſs. He is daily revoking ſome of the (ſo called) ſurpriſing graces of the late Pope. He has by a reſcript, and not by the college *De rebus Jeſuitarum agendum*, granted the Ex-Jeſuits leave to preach, to confeſs, and to reſume the other functions of the holy miniſtry: they now only want the habit. The Abbot Hertz, Ex-Jeſuit and confeſſor to the Elector of Saxony, who, during the late pontificate, in vain endeavoured to be confirmed Apoſtolical Vicar in that electorate, has been more fortunate during the preſent reign, a brief being actually diſpatched to him, which confirms him in that poſt."

SPAIN and AFRICA.

"*Madrid, March* 27. An officer arrived expreſs laſt night from Melille, with an account of the Moors having entirely raiſed the ſiege of that place, and deſired a conſtant peace with Spain." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Madrid, March* 28. Yeſterday arrived here an officer from Melille, who brings advice, that the King of Morocco has

has precipitately raiſed the ſiege of that place; and that before he retired, he ſent one of his principal officers to Mr Sherlock, commandant at Mehille, to demand a truce, being willing, he ſaid, to write to his Catholic Majeſty to requeſt a peace. Mr Sherlock informed him, that without an order from his court it was not in his power to grant him a truce. In conſequence of this reply, the King of Morocco decamped with his whole army, and took the route of Mequinez and Tangier."

"*Madrid, April* 2. Accounts are this day received, that the Emperor of Morocco has declared war againſt the Dey of Algiers, for not aſſiſting him, (as the declaration ſets forth), by attacking Oran, according to promiſe." *Lond. gaz.*

ENGLAND.

At the requeſt of ſeveral of the liverymen of London, a common hall was ſummoned by the Lord Mayor, and held on Monday, April 5. The common cryer having made proclamation, that the buſineſs on which the livery were convened was to conſider of a remonſtrance and petition to the throne reſpecting the meaſures adopted with regard to America, the Lord Mayor made a ſhort ſpeech. Capt. Allan moved, That ſuch a remonſtrance ſhould be preſented; and all hands were held up in favour of the motion except ſeven or eight, among whom was Sir James Eſdaile. Then Capt. Allen made a ſpeech, and the remonſtrance was read; againſt which only one hand was held up. On motions made by Mr Saxby, it was agreed, only one diſſenting, That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, City-Members, Sheriffs, and Livery in their gowns, attended by the Recorder and other city-officers, ſhould preſent the remonſtrance; and, That the Sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, ſhould wait on his Majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it. —— Mr Saxby afterwards moved, That the thanks of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, be given to thoſe Lords who proteſted againſt the acts lately paſſed reſpecting America; to thoſe Members of the Hon. Houſe of Commons who oppoſed the ſaid acts, and all other anti-commercial meaſures; to Lord Chatham, for offering a conciliatory plan; to thoſe Members of the Houſe of Commons who voted for expunging the reſolutions relative to the Middleſex election; and to Edmund Burke, Eſq; for offering a conciliatory plan. All theſe motions were unanimouſly agreed to.

On Wedneſday, April 7. the Sheriffs, &c. went to St James's, and after waiting an hour, returned, with an anſwer, That his Majeſty had appointed Monday [then] next, at two o'clock, at St James's.

On Sunday, the 9th, the following note was given to the clerk of a pariſh-church not far from the Manſion-houſe, where the Lord Mayor attended OFFICIALLY: "The prayers of this congregation are deſired for the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, that he may have the grace to-morrow, when he approacheth the throne of our beloved Sovereign, to behave as a Gentleman, a Magiſtrate, and as a truly loyal Chriſtian ought to do: ſo prays a poor freeman, a lover of loyalty, and a hater of faction."

As appointed, on Monday, April 10. the Lord Mayor met ſuch of the Aldermen and Livery as choſe to attend, at Guildhall, about noon. A little before one the company ſet out; the Lord Mayor in the ſtate-coach, preceded by the City-Marſhals, and followed by the Aldermen Bull, Sawbridge, Lewes, Hayley, and Newnham, with Meſſ. Plomer and Hart the Sheriffs, the Town-clerk, Remembrancer, and about forty of the Common Council and Livery, the Aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns, the Common council men in their blue mazarines, and the Liverymen in their uſual gowns. There was a very great croud of ſpectators; on the countenances of ſome of whom there appeared a grin of contempt, but of the majority a ſmile of applauſe. The Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland ſurveyed the proceſſion from Cumberland-houſe, to whom the Lord Mayor bowed three times moſt reſpectfully, and the compliment was returned with graceful condeſcenſion.

On their arrival at St James's, the Lord Mayor was informed by the Lord in waiting, that his Majeſty expected his Lordſhip would not ſpeak to him: to which the Lord Mayor anſwered, that the caution was needleſs, as he never expected, or deſired, that honour.

A gentleman who was in the preſence-chamber, has given the following account of the conduct of the two principal actors in the tragi-comedy of the day. "When the City-counſel had read the paper, he gave it to the Lord Mayor;

who

who delivered it to the King with a half-bent knee, and the moſt profound reverence. His Majeſty handed the petition to a Lord in waiting; and then deliberately taking a paper from his pocket, read the anſwer. A ſilence of two minutes enſued; when the Lord Mayor made a low bow; then retreated backwards to the middle of the room, made a ſecond; and, in like manner, a third at the door; when the King moved his hat to the Magiſtrate; and thus ended the buſineſs." — The company left the royal preſence about twenty minutes after two; and the remonſtrance, with the anſwer, appeared in the gazette of next day, thus.

"*St James's, April* 10. This day the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſome of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, with a committee of the Livery, of the city of London, waited on his Majeſty, (being introduced by the Rt Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold), with the following Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, which was read by John Silvester, Eſq;

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled.

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the meaſures which have been purſued, and are now purſuing, to the oppreſſion of our fellow-ſubjects in America. Theſe meaſures are big with all the conſequences which can alarm a free and commercial people:

A deep, and perhaps fatal, wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes; the alienation of the colonies; and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

But your petitioners look with leſs horror at the conſequences than at the purpoſe of theſe meaſures. Not deceived by the ſpecious artifice of calling deſpotiſm dignity, they plainly perceive, that the real purpoſe is to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over all America.

Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with thoſe of every part of an empire founded on the common rights of mankind. They cannot therefore obſerve, without the greateſt concern and alarm, the conſtitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majeſty's dominions. They eſteem it an eſſential, unalterable principle of liberty, the ſource and ſecurity of all conſtitutional rights, that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being repreſented. Upon this great leading principle they moſt ardently wiſh to ſee their fellow ſubjects in America ſecured in what their humble petition to your Majeſty [20.] prays for, — peace, liberty, and ſafety. Subordination in commerce, under which the colonies have always chearfully acquieſced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought in juſtice to require. From this ſubordination ſuch advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compenſate this nation for the expence incurred, to which they alſo contribute in men and money, for their defence and protection during a general war. And in their provincial wars they have manifeſted their readineſs and reſolution to defend themſelves. To require more of them would for this reaſon derogate from the juſtice and magnanimity which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is therefore with the deepeſt concern that we have ſeen the ſacred ſecurity of repreſentation in their aſſemblies wreſted from them; the trial by jury aboliſhed, and the odious powers of exciſe extended to all caſes of revenue; the ſanctuary of their houſes laid open to violation at the will and pleaſure of every officer and ſervant in the cuſtoms; the diſpenſation of juſtice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent for their ſeats and ſalaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious, by ſubjecting them to be dragged over the ocean, and tried for treaſon or felony here, where the diſtance making it impoſſible for the moſt guiltleſs to maintain his innocence, muſt deliver him up a victim to miniſterial vengeance; ſoldiers and others in America have been inſtigated to ſhed the blood of the people, by eſtabliſhing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for ſuch murder; the capital of New England has been puniſhed with unexampled rigour, untried and unheard; involving the innocent and the ſuſpected in one common and inhuman calamity; chartered rights have been

taken

taken away without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion againſt tyranny of their rulers; the *Habeas-corpus* act, and trial by jury, have been ſuppreſſed, and French deſpotic government, with the Roman-Catholic religion, have been eſtabliſhed by law, over an extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redreſs of theſe grievances from all your Majeſty's American ſubjects have been fruitleſs.

To fill up the meaſure of theſe oppreſſions, an army has been ſent to enforce them.

Superadded to this, meaſures are now planned upon the moſt mercileſs policy, of ſtarving our fellow-ſubjects into a total ſurrender of their liberties, and an unlimited ſubmiſſion to arbitrary government.

Theſe grievances have driven your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects to deſpair; and compelled them to have recourſe to that reſiſtance which is juſtified by the great principles of the conſtitution; actuated by which, at the glorious period of the revolution, our anceſtors transferred the imperial crown of theſe realms from the Popiſh and tyrannic race of the Stuarts to the illuſtrious and Proteſtant Houſe of Brunſwick.

Your petitioners are perſuaded, that theſe meaſures originate in the ſecret advice of men who are enemies equally to your Majeſty's title and the liberties of your people; that your Majeſty's miniſters carry them into execution by the ſame fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace and violate the conſtitution of this country. Thus they poiſon the fountain of public ſecurity; and render that body which ſhould be the guardian of liberty, a formidable inſtrument of arbitrary power.

Your petitioners do therefore moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs immediately, and for ever, from your councils, theſe miniſters and adviſers, as the firſt ſtep towards a full redreſs of thoſe grievances which alarm and affect your whole people. So ſhall peace and commerce be reſtored; and the confidence and affection of all your Majeſty's ſubjects be the ſolid ſupporters of your throne.

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"It is with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment that I find any of my ſubjects capable of encouraging the rebellious diſpoſition which unhappily exiſts in ſome of my colonies in North America. Having entire confidence in the wiſdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will ſteadily purſue thoſe meaſures which they have recommended for the ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of Great Britain, and the protection of the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms."

Two letters have appeared on this ſubject, viz.

The Lord Chamberlain to the Lord Mayor.

My LORD,

THE King has directed me to give notice, that for the future his Majeſty will not receive on the throne any addreſs [xxiii. 277.], remonſtrance, and petition, but from the body-corporate of the city.

I therefore acquaint your Lordſhip with it as chief magiſtrate of the city; and have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Groſvenor ſtreet, April 11. 1775 HERTFORD.

The Rt Hon. John Wilkes, Lord Mayor of the city of London.

The Lord Mayor's Anſwer.

My LORD, *Manſion-Houſe, May 2. 1775.*

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs, or conceal, the extreme aſtoniſhment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordſhip's letter gave me as chief magiſtrate of the city, "That for the future his Majeſty will not receive on the throne any addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, but from the body-corporate of the city."

I intreat your Lordſhip to lay me with all humility at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honour to be chief magiſtrate, in my name to ſupplicate his Majeſty's juſtice and goodneſs in behalf of the Livery of London, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke an order, highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this inſtance have been conſtantly reſpected and carefully preſerved by all his Royal predeceſſors. The Livery of London, my Lord, have approved themſelves the zealous friends of liberty and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion. They have ſteadily purſued only thoſe meaſures which were calculated to ſecure the free conſtitution of this country; and this your Lordſhip well knows has created them the hatred of all the

partiſans of the exiled and proſcribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the corporation, in whom moſt important powers are veſted, the election of the firſt magiſtrate, the ſheriffs, the chamberlain, the auditors of the receipt and expenditure of their revenues, and of the four members who repreſent in parliament the capital of this vaſt empire. The full body corporate never aſſemble, nor could they legally act together as one great aggregate body; for by the conſtitution of the city, particular and diſtinct privileges are reſerved to the various members of the corporation, to the freemen, to the liverymen, to the common council, to the court of aldermen. His Majeſty's ſolicitor general, Mr Wedderburn, was conſulted by the city in the year 1771, reſpecting the legality of common halls and the remonſtrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr Serjeant Glynn, Mr Dunning, and Mr Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of tranſcribing from our records.

"We apprehend, that the head officer of every corporation may convene the body, or any claſs of it, whenever he thinks proper:—that the Lord Mayor for the time being, may, of his own authority, legally call a common hall; and *we ſee no legal objection to his calling the preſent.*—We conceive it to be the duty of the proper officers of the ſeveral companies, to whom precepts for the purpoſe of ſummoning their reſpective liveries have been uſually directed, to execute thoſe precepts; and that a wilful refuſal on their part is an offence puniſhable by diſtreſs infinite."

The city, my Lord, have been careful, that all their proceedings ſhould be grounded in the true principles of law and the conſtitution. Notwithſtanding it is the clear right of the ſubject to petition the King for the redreſs of grievances; a right which ſo many thouſands of our fellow-ſubjects, my Lord, have juſtly thought it their duty very frequently to exerciſe in the laſt ten years; yet the city, from exceſs of caution, took a great legal opinion in the caſe; and I find the following words entered in their journals by the expreſs order of the common hall.

"The Livery of London legally aſſembled in common hall, either on Midſummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, have an undoubted right to take into conſideration any matter of public grievance they may think proper. *It is beyond diſpute that the right is inherent in them.*" A jury have likewiſe declared this in a ſolemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this ſubject from our records, becauſe I differ in one point from the laſt opinion which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *diſputed*, and even *denied*, by penſioned pens and tongues in the ſervice of the arbitrary miniſters of arbitrary kings.

Your Lordſhip I am ſure will now no longer ſuffer a doubt to remain in your mind as to the legality of common halls, or of their extenſive powers; and therefore I preſume to lay claim, on behalf of the Livery of London, to the ancient privilege of preſenting to the King on the throne any addreſs, petition, or remonſtrance. In this manner have the addreſſes of the Livery conſtantly been received both by his preſent Majeſty, and all his Royal predeceſſors the Kings of England. On the moſt exact reſearch, I do not find a ſingle inſtance to the contrary. This immemorial uſage, in the opinion of the ableſt lawyers, gives an abſolute right, and is as little ſubject to controverſy as any fair and juſt prerogative of the crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by deſpotic monarchs, by ſeveral of the accurſed race of the Stuarts; but this in no period of our hiſtory. It has not even been brought into queſtion till the preſent inauſpicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every tyrant of the Tarquin race, will be ſacredly preſerved under the government of our preſent ſovereign, becauſe his Majeſty is perfectly informed, that in conſequence of their expulſion his family was choſen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enſlave.

It cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's recollection, that at all times, when the privileges of the capital were attacked, very fatal conſequences enſued. The invaſion of the liberties of the nation we have generally ſeen preceded by attempts on the franchiſes of the firſt city in the kingdom, and the ſhock has ſpread from the centre to the moſt diſtant point of the circumference of this wide-extended empire. I hope his Majeſty's goodneſs will revoke an order, which might perhaps

haps in this light be conſidered as ominous to the people at large, no leſs than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a meaſure only could quiet the alarm, which has already ſpread too far, and given gloomy apprehenſions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly ſtriking. When his Majeſty receives on the throne any addreſs, it is read by the proper officer to the King in the preſence of the petitioners. They have the ſatisfaction of knowing, that their Sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an anſwer. If the ſame addreſs is preſented at a levee, or in any other mode, no anſwer is given. A ſuſpicion may ariſe, that the addreſs is never heard or read, becauſe it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting. If he is tolerably verſed in the ſupple, inſinuating arts practiſed in the magic circle of a court, he will take care never to remind his prince of any diſagreeable and diſguſting, however important and wholeſome, truths. He will ſtrangle in its birth the fair offſpring of liberty, becauſe its cries might awaken and alarm the parent; and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his moſt weighty concerns.

Important truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the laſt humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition to the King, reſpecting our brave fellow-ſubjects in America. The greatneſs as well as goodneſs of the cauſe, and the horrors of an approaching civil war, juſtified our application to the throne. It comprehended every thing intereſting to us as a free and commercial people, the firſt principles of our common liberty, and the immenſe advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations. I greatly fear, that your Lordſhip's letter immediately following his Majeſty's unfavourable anſwer to the remonſtrance, will be conſidered as a freſh mark of the King's anger againſt our unhappy brethren, as well as of his diſpleaſure againſt the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, poſſeſſing the pureſt intentions, the moſt noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themſelves with the appeal to that juſtice in the Sovereign's heart, which cannot fail of ſoon reſtoring them to the Royal favour; but the Americans may be driven to deſpair, unleſs a merciful Providence ſhould graciouſly interpoſe, and change the obdurate hearts of thoſe unjuſt and wicked miniſters, who have been ſo long permitted by divine vengeance to be a ſcourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of liberty, I am ſure, will not be remiſs in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majeſty's glory, which have equally diſtinguiſhed your Lordſhip, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful interceſſion with the King for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will ſecure to your Lordſhip the eſteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned reſpect, with which I have the honour to be, My Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

The Rt Hon the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſehold.

The Lord Mayor, in the ſecond paragraph, ſpeaks of the order communicated by the Lord Chamberlain, as "highly injurious to the rights and privileges of the Livery, which, *in this inſtance*, have been conſtantly reſpected, and carefully preſerved, by all his royal predeceſſors. In oppoſition to this, a writer under the ſigniture C. D. ſays, "After ſuch a public aſſertion as this, muſt not every one conclude, that it has been uſual in all former reigns for addreſſes from common halls to be received upon the throne? What then muſt be the reader's aſtoniſhment, when he is told, that there never was an inſtance of any one of his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors having received an addreſs or petition from a common hall in that manner? The preſent conteſt between the city and the three companies has occaſioned the moſt thorough ſearch into precedents of this ſort: and how low is the honour of the city fallen, when its chief magiſtrate could offer ſuch an aſſertion, at a time when it is ſo well known, that no one inſtance can be found of a common hall's having ever attempted to preſent any addreſs at all to any one of his Majeſty's predeceſſors, from Henry VIII's reign to this."

We give another letter entire, viz.

SIR, The petitioners of a late common hall ſpeak of the city of London as the greateſt commercial city in the world.

In this more extenſive ſenſe, the city of London is ſuppoſed to contain about 500,000 inhabitants. Of theſe 500,000, about 7000 are liverymen; and theſe conſiſt chiefly of the lower ſorts of tradeſmen and mechanics; for very few greater tradeſmen and merchants belong to them.

Out of all theſe 7000 there were not above 150, or at moſt 200 liverymen, who met at the common hall the 5th of April. This is what I am aſſured of by a very reſpectable liveryman, whom motives of curioſity alone induced to go thither.

But from their own accounts it appears, that the principal ſpeakers and managers at this meeting were a popular gentleman, a broken officer of the army, and a Tyburn road apothecary. This laſt, about ſeven years ago, was journeyman in an apothecary's ſhop in the city; and from his removing ſo far out of it, cannot be ſuppoſed to have any concern in the American trade.

The reaſons upon which the Noble Captain was judged by his brother-officers unworthy to be continued in the army, may be learned, I ſuppoſe, from the minutes of the court martial. —— Whatever they were, they could not recommend either his *knowledge* or his *credit* in trade. We have often ſeen the length of his ſpeeches, but no man ever thought about the extent of his commerce. But how far ſoever he may be from any commercial intereſt, or how unworthy ſoever he may have been judged of any military rank, yet he will ſtill do to make a liveryman; and in that capacity, how ſtrongly ſoever as a ſoldier he may have been judged unfit to *ſerve* his Majeſty, ſo much the better may he be thought qualified to *inſult* him.

As to the third of theſe heroes, tho' born of honeſt parentage, he very ſoon took to evil courſes, very different from thoſe of a lawful commerce; his trading therefore has been confined to a very few articles. We have heard of his dealing in *jewels*, and in *notes of hand*; but we never heard of his ſending either of theſe articles to America; though his dealings in each of them were ſuch as might very properly have ſent *him* thither.

Theſe, Sir, are the men who met together in common hall to take care of the trade of the Britiſh empire, and who conſtitute themſelves the guardians of the intereſt of the greateſt commercial city in the world. Now, Mr Printer, I have been largely concerned in the American trade for forty years paſt; and it will be ſaying very little indeed, to ſay, that I have more property there than thoſe men are worth, all put together. I beg therefore to know upon what pretence it is that theſe men conſtitute themſelves the guardians of trade, in which they have no concern, or aſſume to themſelves the care of my property, whom no man upon 'Change I ſuppoſe would adviſe me to truſt with a ſingle ſhilling of it.

And, in the next place, I would appeal to every good ſubject, who has the leaſt regard to his ſovereign, whether he does not feel the utmoſt indignation ariſe at the thought of three or four ſuch men as theſe getting together a meeting of two or three hundred of the loweſt of the livery, and under pretence of a common hall, offering the higheſt inſults to the throne? B. C."

The order, prohibiting the exportation, or carrying coaſtwiſe, without the King's permiſſion, any gunpowder, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, is continued for ſix months from April 19. when the time fixed by the former order elapſed. [xxxvi. 547.]

"*London, April* 27. The King has given to Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; late Governor of Maſſachuſet's bay, a penſion of 2000 l. per ann.; and to Sir Francis Bernard, alſo late Governor of the ſame province, a penſion of 800 l. per ann."

On the 13th of April, the King gave the royal aſſent to ſeventeen public and ſeventeen private bills. —— Among the former are,

An act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New Jerſey, Penſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, under certain conditions and limitations. [177, 80.]

An act to amend, and render more effectual in his Majeſty's dominions in America, an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament [159.], *intitled,* "*An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters;*" *and for extending the proviſions of the ſaid act to his Majeſty's marine forces in America.*

An act to explain and amend an act 14° Geo. III. "*to amend an act 22° Geo. II. for the more effectual preventing of frauds and abuſes committed by perſons employed in the manufacture of hats; and in the woollen, linen,*

linen, fuſtian, cotton, iron, leather, fur, hemp, flax, mohair, and ſilk, manufactures; and for preventing unlawful combinations of journeymen-dyers and journeymen-hot-preſſers, and of all perſons employed in the ſaid manufactures; and for the better payment of their wages."

An act to repair the highways and bridges in the ſhire of Argyll.

Acts for appointing commiſſioners for putting in execution the land tax act of this ſeſſion; to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices, &c.; for erecting offices for the court of chancery; for relief of clergymens widows and children in Huntingdon county; for relief and employment of the poor in the pariſhes of St Mary le Bone and St James's Clerkenwell, Middleſex, and in the hundreds of Eaſt and Weſt Flegg, Norfolk; relating to canals from the Trent to the Merſey, and from certain coal-mines in Apedale to Newcaſtle under Lyne, Staffordſhire, and to the North Level of Bedford Level, &c. &c.

By three advertiſements in the gazette, all officers abſent from regiments in North America, are ordered to join their reſpective corps without delay; thoſe only excepted who are ordered on duty in this kingdom or in Ireland; all out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital are ordered to appear at certain places and times mentioned, in order to be examined, that it may be known who of them are capable of doing garriſon or other duty; and all officers belonging to the 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments of foot, now ſerving in Ireland, are ordered immediately to repair to their reſpective corps in that kingdom, except ſuch as may be employed in Ireland on the recruiting ſervice. [52.]

SCOTLAND.

Printed copies of the following letter have been ſent from the Lyon's office in Scotland to all the Baronets of Nova Scotia, among which are many reſpectable Engliſh families.

SIR,

By a royal warrant from K. Charles I. dated 17th November 1629, the Baronets of Nova Scotia are intitled to wear, hanging upon the breaſt, ſuſpended by an orange ſilk ribbon round the neck, the arms of Nova Scotia, enamelled in proper colours, on an oval gold medal.

It is a matter of regret to many Gentlemen of that Order, that the uſe of the above honourable badge of diſtinction, conferred by the Sovereign, has been totally neglected; and as, by the nature of my office, I am called upon to attend to the obſervance of regularity and propriety in all matters of Honour, I think it proper to remind you, as a Baronet of Scotland, of this privilege of your Order.

As the number of Scottiſh Baronets has very much decreaſed ſince the Union, whereby the importance, in point of reſpect, of thoſe who remain, is increaſed, the exerciſe of the above privilege becomes the more deſerving of attention; and I flatter myſelf, that, by recommending a revival thereof, I ſhall, while I am doing a thing not foreign to the duty of my office, render, at the ſame time, an acceptable ſervice to the Honourable Body whom it more particularly concerns.

I ſubmit to you and to your brethren (to all of whom I have written to the ſame purpoſe) what meaſures may be moſt proper to be followed for anſwering the end of the above recommendation; but ſhould preſume, that it will be neceſſary, in the firſt place, to call one general meeting of the Order at London, and another at Edinburgh, for their opinion on the ſubject. If a meeting of this kind would be agreeable to you, you will pleaſe to ſignify ſo to me any time before the firſt day of May next; when, if I find myſelf properly authoriſed for that purpoſe, I ſhall advertiſe one ſuch meeting at London, and another at Edinburgh, without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
RO. BOSWELL, Lyon Dep.

Lyon Office, March 30. 1775.

In conſequence of the anſwers received, two meetings of the Order are advertiſed, one to be held, in the Britiſh coffeehouſe, Charing-croſs, London, on the 29th of May, the other, in Fortune's tavern, Edinburgh, on the 14th of June.

On Friday, April 21. the foundation of a Hall, for the uſe of the Medical Society, ſo well known to the Medical world, was laid, in the High School yard, Edinburgh, by Dr Cullen, in the preſence of the other Medical Profeſſors, the Preſidents, and a reſpectable body of the other Members of the Society, after being addreſſed, by one of their Preſidents, in an elegant oration ſuited

to

to the occaſion. Below the *Foundation-ſtone* were put a liſt of the names of the members from the inſtitution of the Society to the preſent time, and a medal inſcribed thus: "SOCIETATE MEDICA CONDITUM, A. P. CN. 1775;" on the reverſe, "MEDICINÆ SACRUM, Apr. 20." incloſed in a ſealed bottle, and a copy of the diploma granted to ſuch members as diſtinguiſh themſelves by their merit in the Society, from a copper plate impreſſed on vellum, in a leaden box.

The Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements, in Scotland, give notice, by an advertiſement, dated April 26. That the LINEN HALL, opened under their direction in 1766, having been found an uſeful inſtitution, and of great benefit both to the manufacturers and purchaſers of linens, they have now, in order to render it of more extenſive advantage, ordered the Hall to be opened for the reception of all kinds of WOOLLEN GOODS of the manufacture of Scotland, upon the ſame terms with the Linens, which are lodged free of all charge, excepting one fourth per cent. upon the value of the ſales.

"*Edinburgh, March* 25. Notwithſtanding the diſturbances in America, the ſpirit of emigration ſtill unhappily prevails. —This week a conſiderable number of labourers and uſeful mechanics from Monteith, Kippen, &c. ſome of them members of the Perth and Stirling company, are gone down to Greenock, in order to embark for North America."

"*Baldernock, April* 25. On Saturday laſt, as ſome men were cleaning an old coal-pit at Bardowie, they found the bones of a man and horſe. The man had been armed; for with his bones were found a dirk and ſword. He has been on horſeback when he dropped in; for the remains of his foot were found in the ſtirrup, and part of the horſe's buddle and taddle. There was likewiſe found three-half-pence. It is conjectured he has lain there ſince the rebellion."

"*Extract of a letter from Zetland.* Inoculation for the ſmall-pox is lately introduced into this country with much ſucceſs. The Rev. Mr Mitchel miniſter at Tingwall in Zetland, lately inoculated 345 perſons, from the age of three months to fifty years, out of whom only ſeven died. A fifth part of thoſe who have taken the ſmall-pox without being inoculated have died."

MARRIAGES.

April 5. At Berwick, Henry Laſcelles Ord, Eſq; to Miſs Duff, a near relation of the Earl Fife.

At Rockington, in Surry, Mr Gould, a farmer, aged 93, to Sally Cumin, his maid-ſervant, aged 20; his fifth wife.

11 Sir Stair Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt, to Miſs Margaret Naiſmith, daughter of Thomas Naiſmith of Dumblair, Eſq;

16. At London, George Grenville, Eſq; nephew to Earl Tempie, to the Hon. Miſs Nugent, daughter of Lord Clare.

17. At Edinburgh, John Davidſon of Ravelrig, Eſq; to Miſs Hannah M'Kenzie, daughter of Dr Joſhua M'Kenzie phyſician in that city.

18. At Powder-hall, near Edinburgh, Sir John Gordon of Earlſton, Bt, to Miſs Anne Myine, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Myine of Powder-hall.

27. At Edinburgh, John Moncrieff of Sauchopwood, Eſq; writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Anne Young, daughter of the deceaſed John Young of Newhall, Eſq;

BIRTHS.

April 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Erſkine of Dun, of a ſon.

16. At London, the Counteſs of Galloway, of a ſon.

16. The Counteſs of Cavan, of a daughter.

21. At London, the Counteſs of Donegall, of a ſon

29. At Bury-houſe, near Goſport, the wife of John Elphinſton, Eſq; late an admiral in the ſervice of Ruſſia, of a daughter.

29. At London, the Counteſs of Eſſex, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

April 1. At Skeldon-houſe, Airſhire, Mr Alexander Roſs, late merchant in Gottenburg, and brother to Hugh Roſs of Kerſe, Eſq; merchant in London.

5. At his houſe at Weſt Kirk, Mr Alexander Stuart, one of the miniſters of that pariſh.

5. At his houſe near Edinburgh, William Aiſton, Eſq; clerk to the ſignet, and deputy-auditor in the exchequer.

5. In Berkſhire, Mary Watkins, aged 105.

6. At London, Mrs Grant, wife of Baron Grant, and daughter of the late Lord Milton.

6. At London, Dunbar Maxwell, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed Sir William Maxwell of Monreith.

At Eſher, in Surry, Mrs Humberford, aged 105.

7. At London, Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bt, member for Knareſborough.

8. At Pittenweem, Mr David Beath, miniſter of that pariſh.

10.

10. At Fawkham, in Suſſex, Mr Hudman, a farmer, aged 103.

12. At London, Lady Gertrude Hotham, ſiſter of the late Earl of Cheſterfield. Her death was occaſioned by one of her ruffles catching fire a few days before, which communicated to her cloaths, and burnt her in a ſhocking manner. Her fortune devolves to Sir Charles Hotham, Bt.

12. At London, Hugh Roſs, Eſq; aged, 80. He was an eminent merchant in that city for upwards of thirty years. He was lineally deſcended from the Earls of Roſs in Scotland. He left two ſons, the eldeſt of whom is now on his travels abroad.

12. At Bath, William Henry Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, K. T. Colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons, and general of his Majeſty's forces. His Lordſhip married Lady Louiſa, only daughter of Robert the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Holderneſſe; by whom he had a ſon, William, Earl of Ancrum, born in 1737; who now ſucceeds, and who married, in 1762, Miſs Forteſcue, niece of the Earl of Mornington of the kingdom of Ireland; by whom he has a ſon. The preſent Marquis of Lothian is lieutenant-colonel of the 2d troop of grenadier guards.

At Tinmouth Nathaniel Bennett, aged 107.

14. At Fochabers, Mrs Gordon of Cluny.

16. At Durſley, Glouceſterſhire, aged 99, John Monday, Eſq; who had by one wife twenty-one children, nineteen of whom are now living; the eldeſt near ſeventy years of age.

18. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macfarlane of Macfarlane.

19. At London, aged 100, Mrs Eliſabeth Stuckley, ſiſter of Margaret the firſt Lady Viſcounteſs Torrington, and aunt to the preſent Sir George Pocock, K. B.

In the iſle of Sheppey a poor woman, aged 107.

20. At Aberdeen, aged upwards of 90, Mrs Helen Farquharſon, relict of Mr John Ker, late profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and formerly relict of Lewis Gordon of Kinmundy, Eſq;

21. At Dingwall, Provoſt Alexander Mackenzie, merchant in that borough.

22. At Parkhouſe, near Glaſgow, Mr William Croſſe, Advocate, ſheriff-depute of the ſhire of Lanerk.

At Glaſgow, Mr John Ker miniſter of Carmunnock. He was ſeized with an apoplectic fit while exhorting the ſecond table at the diſpenſing of the ſacrament in the Tron church of Glaſgow, Sunday, April 23. and remained inſenſible till two o'clock on Monday morning, when he died.

25. At Dunfermline, Mrs Rolland, relict of Adam Rolland of Gask, Eſq;

25. Mrs Eliſabeth Crawford, relict of John Crawford, Eſq; of Powmill.

27. At Strichen-houſe, Miſs Frances Fraſer, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Fraſer of Strichen, Eſq;

28. At Edinburgh, Iſabella Murray, wife of Mr Thomas Steuart, Secretary of the Bank of Scotland, and daughter of Patrick Murray, Eſq; of Kincairny, deceaſed.

29. At Kirkaldy, James Heggie of Pitleſſie, Eſq. merchant in that borough.

In the county of Sligo, Ireland, aged 127, Daniel Muleery. He fought at the battles of Aboyne and Antrim, and was wounded at both.

At Morigny, near Eſtampes, in France, Peter Regnier, aged 108.

"*Paris, April* 17. We have accounts from the Gold Coaſt, Africa, that Dahomay king of Juda, died the 12th of laſt May. He was ſon of Dahomay, one of the greateſt conquerors in thoſe parts, and who, in 1727, came from the deſerts at the head of ſome wandering herds, and made himſelf maſter of the kingdoms of Jaquin and Juda, and deſtroyed the ancient Judaic race, inſomuch that no traces of them are left. Adamouſon is at preſent on the throne which his grandfather founded by devaſtation."

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

April 4. to appoint Thomas Graves and Robert Digby, Eſqs, to be Colonels of his Majeſty's marine forces, in the room of Hugh Pigot, Eſq; and the Earl of Briſtol, appointed flag officers of his Majeſty's fleet.

6. to appoint John Earl of Sandwich, John Buller, Eſq; Henry Viſcount Palmerſton, Lord Charles Spencer, Wilmot Viſcount Liſburne, Henry Penton, Eſq; and Sir Hugh Palliſſer, Bt, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, iſlands, and territories, thereunto reſpectively belonging. [xxxvi. 680.]

6. to appoint Maurice Suckling, Eſq; to be Comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy, in the room of Sir Hugh Palliſſer, Bt, appointed a Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

7. to appoint Francis Earl of Hertford, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Montgomery.

7. to appoint Edward Lord Clive, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop.

25. to appoint Robert Duff, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the iſland of Newfoundland, in America, and of the iſlands of Madelaine in the gulph of St Lawrence.

War-office, April 10. 1775.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: Sir John Legard, Bt, is appointed to be Cornet, vice John Jones, removed; by purchaſe.

Ditto:

Ditto: Corn. Alexander Renton to be Lieutenant, vice James Knightley; by purchase.

Ditto: James Phelps, Gent to be Cornet, vice Alexander Renton; by purchase.

Ditto: Corn Lewes Buckle to be Lieutenant, vice Joshua Churchill; by purchase

Ditto: Bryan Cooke Gent to be Cornet, vice Lewes Buckle; by purchase.

3d reg of dragoons: Capt. Thomas Clarke to be Captain of a troop, vice Edward Blacket, deceased.

Ditto: Lieut. John Callow to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Clarke.

Ditto: Corn. William Waller to be Lieutenant, vice John Callow.

Ditto: Corn. —— Chadwick, of the 4th reg. of dragoons, to be Cornet, vice William Waller.

Ditto: Corn. Henry Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Flewellin Bullock; by purchase.

Ditto: Hugo Meynel, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Rooke; by purchase.

4th reg. of dragoons: —— Preston, Gent. to be Cornet, vice —— Chadwick, removed.

10th reg. of dragoons: Corn. William Cartwright to be Lieutenant, vice William Otby Hunter; by purchase.

Ditto: Richard Lumley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Cartwright; by purchase.

16th reg. of light dragoons: Corn Wastel Briscoe to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Pigott, preferred; by purchase.

Ditto: Thomas Stanley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Wastel Briscoe; by purchase.

1st reg. of foot-guards: Capt. James Stewart to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Hervey; by purchase.

Ditto: Enf. Francis D'Oyly to be Lieutenant, vice James Stewart; by purchase.

Ditto: Francis Dundas, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Francis D'Oyly; by purchase.

Ditto: Capt. Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton, of the 1st reg. of dragoon-guards, to be Captain of a company, vice John Johnson; by purchase.

Ditto Lieut. Robert Fulke Greville, of the 10th reg. of dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Turton; by purchase

10th reg. of foot: Charles Stephenson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Delap; by purchase.

15th reg. of foot: Capt Charles Watson to be Captain of a company, vice Samuel Pinrard; by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut. William St Clair to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Watson; by purchase.

Ditto: Enf. John Williamson to be Lieutenant, vice William St Clair; by purchase.

Ditto: Charles Williamson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Williamson; by purchase.

59th reg of foot: Robert Clerk, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Bacon Schutz; by purchase

59th reg. of foot: Capt James Figge to be Captain of a company, vice Allan M'Donald; by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut George Herbert to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Figge; by purchase

Ditto: Enf. Ambrose Simpson to be Lieutenant, vice George Herbert; by purchase.

Ditto: William Macleod, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ambrose Simpson, by purchase.

66th reg. of foot: Capt Edmund Strachan from half pay, to be Captain, vice Arthur Barber, who exchanges.

67th reg. of foot: Campbell Calender, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Ralph Robinson; by purchase.

68th reg. of foot: William Ironside (Clerk) to be Chaplain, vice Crispus Green, by purchase.

Ditto: Lieut Charles William Este to be Captain, vice Anthony Nugent; by purchase.

Ditto: Enf. William Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Charles William Este; by purchase.

Ditto: Gilbert Webster, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Thompson; by purchase.

Dr Robert Petrie to be Physician of the Tower of London, vice Caleb Hardinge, resigned.

Lt-Col. John Wrightson to be Major of Chelsea Hospital, vice William Sparke, deceased.

Prices of grain at Haddington, May 5. 1775.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 6 d.	22 s. 0 d.	20 s. 6 d.
Bear,	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Oats,	15 s. 6 d.	14 s. 9 d.	13 s. 4 d.
Peafe,	15 s. 6 d.	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.

Edinburgh, May 19 1775. Oat meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 7d. 2f. Peafe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for April 1775.

Within the city	Males 31	Fem 41	72	100. Decr. 17.
In the Weft-kirk-yard	Males 15	Fem 13	28	

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°.
Under		2	34	Aged ——	9
Between	2 &	5	8	Bowelhive ——	6
	5 &	10	6	Confumption ——	40
	10 &	20	5	Fever ——	20
	20 &	30	7	Fiftula ——	1
	30 &	40	4	Gravel ——	1
	40 &	50	6	Palfie ——	1
	50 &	60	7	Small pox ——	6
	60 &	70	10	Stillborn ——	5
	70 &	80	7	Suddenly ——	2
	80 &	90	6	Teething ——	9
	90 &	100	0		